



Dear Chris
Well, here I am at last in
old Vienna- I should have done it
years ago. Friendly people,
cobble streets, beautiful parks
and delicious food. A great trip on
Royal Jordanian! Vienna's
International Airport was so efficient
and the welcome was wonderful.
A good start for the holiday
"Auf wiedersehen"
as they say here.
Love Bob



C. Smith

P.O. Box 302

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Weekly

THE JERUSALEM STAR

Political, economic and social review

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Photo by Zuhreb

Forty-two years of growth

Page 6



Photo by Hassan Ibrahim

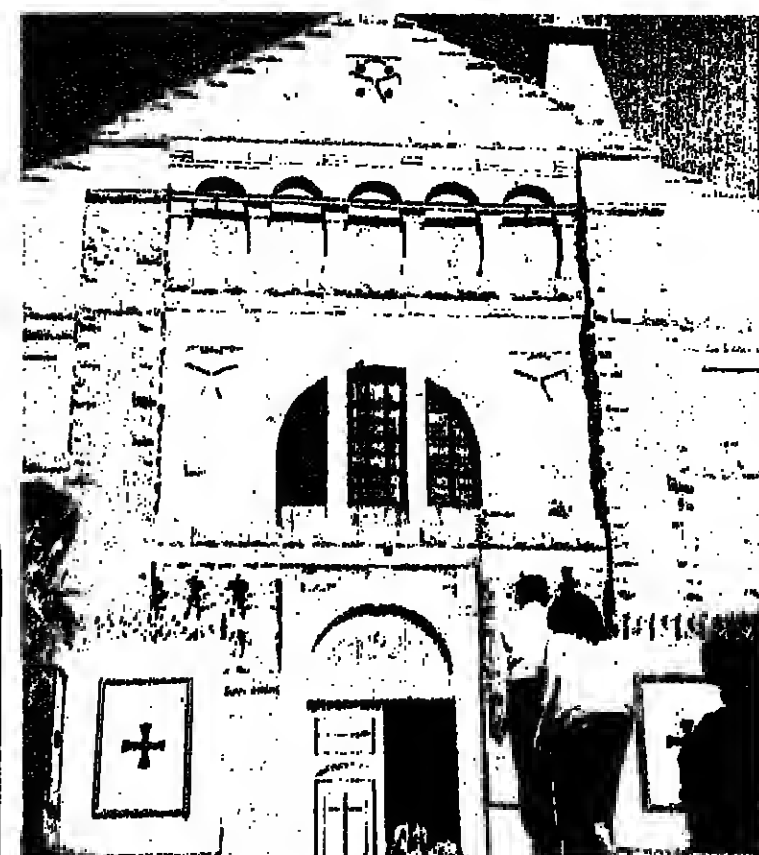


Photo by Frida Mdanet

Madaba

More than just
mosaics

Pages 4,5

On the Occasion of
INDEPENDENCE DAY



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Supplément
en français

Le Nil en péril
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Voyage en
Cisjordanie
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Vocational training gets a boost

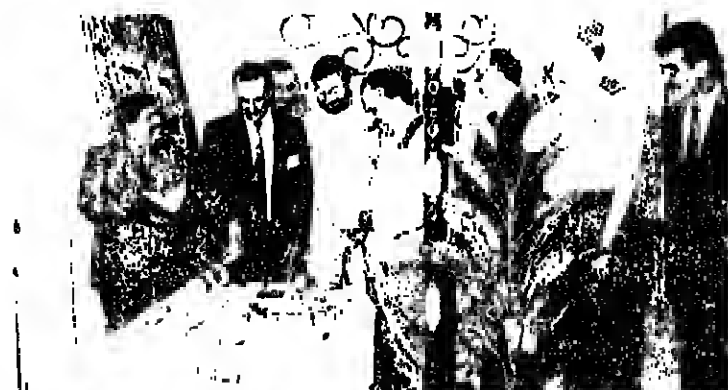
By Vanessa Batrouni
Special to The Star

SINCE A programme for the establishment of vocational schools began in 1952 with an industrial school in Jebel Husein, increasing importance has been laid on this branch of education and its role in shaping the future Jordanian society.

In a recent speech at the inauguration ceremony of the new Hay Nazzal Vocational Training Complex, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan stressed the importance of concentrating on subjects that are linked to the needs of the community and of bringing the best instructors to urban and rural areas to help realize this goal.

The Ministry of Education has opened 104 vocational centres since 1982. They offer 26 specialized trades in the industrial, agricultural, commercial, and health sectors. These specialized trades range from hotel management to nursing, from welding, tool making, carpentry and upholstery to dressmaking. A third of the total of students enrolled in the secondary educational cycle, some 29,000, is enrolled in the scheme and a limited amount of vocational guidance is given at primary levels to help students move into a suitable vocational stream.

In such schools, attention is paid to general education as well as to the learning of a trade. In an industrial school curriculum, roughly 15 per cent of the timetable would be devoted to language (Arabic and English), Arab geography and history, sports and religion, 20 per cent to general sciences (mathematics, physics and chemistry); 20



Prince Hassan inaugurates the Hay Nazzal Vocational Training Complex

per cent to subjects such as technical drawing, hygiene and safety, related to the vocational subject and 45 per cent in practical workshop training.

The needs of the Jordanian market are varied but it requires primarily more manpower skills. For graduates with the general certificate of education in science or literature, employment opportunities are limited, the graduates being untrained in a specialized skill yet not willing to join the unskilled labour force.

To narrow the gap between skilled workers and general certificate holders, the Ministry of Education intends to introduce pre-vocational courses and specialized activities in the eighth, ninth and 10th grades of academic schools and another vocational component in two to three weekly sessions in the 11th and 12th grades in order to create a corps of trainable graduates.

The petrol boom of the last few decades created greater wealth and hence a rise in consumerism and a rapid growth in society without an accompanying infrastructure. Consequently, there is a surplus of highly trained doctors but an insufficient number of nurses, a surplus of engineers but a lack of skilled workers, a high demand on good but little home production.

Since 1976 when nursing was introduced but attracted few students, the Ministry of Education has brought nursing courses under its umbrella and thus solved the problem of making

the profession socially acceptable. Many nursing teachers now work under the Ministry of Education and there is a proposal for the establishment of local infirmaries for training and school health care purposes.

The main recommendations of the first national educational conference held last September as regards vocational training are now in the process of being initiated. These include an emphasis on productivity in that practical training should lead to a usable and saleable article or trade. In response to this call, items produced by 75 vocational centres around the country were on display at the Hay Nazzal Vocational Complex and similar exhibitions of work are planned for the future. The Ministry will also open the first school for training students in printing, book-binding, graphic design and other skills related to the printing industry not only to supply its own needs in improving the quality of school-books, but also to ensure a supply of skilled labour to the many private printing presses in Amman.

To ensure the onward trend of vocational education, a general directorate for vocational training will be set up under the present director Dr Ahmed Alwan. The directorate's field of activity will be enlarged to include some control over the academic schools. Increased productivity of the schools will also help finance the equipment of costly facilities in new and existing schools necessary to maintain and improve training standards.

Soviet Ambassador says Mideast conflict will dominate summit agenda

By Wafa Amr
Special to The Star

SOVIET AMBASSADOR to Jordan Mr Alexander Zinchuk, has denied rumours that the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev had called on Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman, Yasser Arafat, to recognize Israel. "There was absolutely no request from Gorbachev to recognize Israel," he said.

Mr Zinchuk pointed out to reporters at a press conference Sunday that the talks between the Soviet and the PLO leader ships have stressed the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and that of Israel to exist.

He emphasized the need to include the PLO in the international conference on equal footing with the other parties. He said the Soviet position on this subject is clear, and while his country can be flexible on tactical matters, it cannot compromise on principles.

The Soviet envoy explicated that the form of Palestinian representation in the proposed conference is left for the PLO, the representative of the Palestinian people. "If the PLO comes to agreement with the other Arab parties on the form of its representation, be it a joint Arab delegation or an independent Palestinian delegation, we support their decision."

Mr Zinchuk pointed out the importance of the summit meeting to take place next week between Gorbachev and Reagan. He said the two leaders will discuss matters of mutual concern. "Naturally," he said, "the Middle East conflict will be given more attention than other regional issues during the summit."

He said the Soviet stand on the need to achieve peace in the area is firm in that it calls for the complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the settlement of the Palesti-



Mr Alexander Zinchuk

tinian problem in all its aspects through an international conference with the participation of all parties involved, including the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. He stressed that such a conference should be effective, and not just an umbrella or a cocktail party as the Americans and the Israelis want.

Recently the mass media have been disclosing that the Soviet Union has become more flexible towards resuming diplomatic relations with Israel. Mr Zinchuk said that the Western and Israeli media have been distorting his country's position. He stressed that the Soviet Union will resume diplomatic relations with Israel only if the latter agrees to complete withdrawal from the occupied territories, recognizes the Palestinians' right to self-determination and attends an effective international conference.

On the Iran-Iraq war, the Soviet diplomat said that his country's position has been very clear in demanding a settlement to the conflict, and it was one of the nations that helped to reach the UN Resolution 598. "Our position was not only reflected in our calls to put an end to the war, but also in the practical steps we have taken towards that end," he added.



ARAB MODEL SCHOOLS

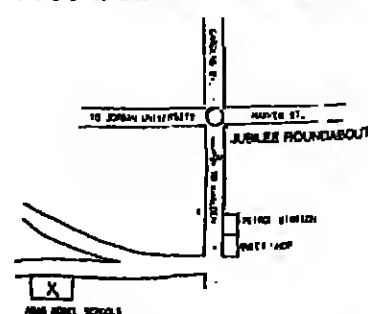
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28 MAY 1988

Sun energizes local industry

By Pam Dougherty
Special to The Star

NO-ONE who was in Jordan in recent weeks could doubt that it is a suitable country for solar energy, and Jordanians are certainly showing a greater interest in using their abundant sunshine as a power source.

In the first quarter of 1988 the percentage of Jordanian households with solar water heaters rose from 22 to 25 per cent. By the end of 1988 this should rise to at least 27-28 per cent and the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and Jordan's solar equipment manufacturers should have no trouble in fulfilling plans to have 53 per cent of households using solar energy by 1995.

Mr Edward Hanania of the Arab Solar Industries Company (ASIC), Jordan's largest equipment manufacturer, says the growth in demand has been boosted by the fact that solar-heating units have become more compact, durable, cheap and efficient and also require little maintenance. Many new buyers have also been influenced by neighbours who are satisfied with their own systems.

ASIC has had an extra boost from a lottery it has been running to celebrate its 15th anniversary. The chance to win a villa has been a powerful incentive to new buyers. In its 15 years ASIC has managed to capture around 80 per cent of the Jordanian market and has developed extensive markets abroad, with exports now taking some 40 per cent of its production.

The company has also enjoyed growing success with licensing agreements for its equipment developed in Jordan to be manufactured abroad. ASIC equipment is already made in Pakistan, Malaysia and Thailand, and the company has recently signed an agreement with the Las Palmas-based Nico International which has production facilities in Las Palmas, Gibraltar, Spain and the United States. Negotiations are also underway for licensing agreements with companies in Egypt, Togo and France.

The element of the ASIC equipment that attracts foreign manufacturers is the use of a flat plate solar collector with a flexible, high efficiency absorber made of EPDM (ethylene, propylene, diene and monomer) which has been shown to give better results than traditional metallic absorbers. The use of the more flexible EPDM plate also allows for greater flexibility in the design of equipment, and a number of sophisticated elements needed to control the flow in the solar collectors can be eliminated, making production easier and cheaper.

The EPDM can, for example, simplify the job of heating a swimming pool. Absorber plates can be laid on a nearby roof and connected to the inlet/outlet of the pool and using the existing pool pump. The usual aluminium box with glazing that was installed around the pool itself as part of the heating system is no longer needed.

Despite the company's success in outside markets, Mr Hanania sees the local market as ASIC's major focus particularly as the range of applications for solar energy is growing steadily. ASIC has recently produced a successful prototype for a solar heating and cooling. It is the first time such a pump has been tried in Jordan, and Mr Hanania is confident that it will be well accepted in Jordan for heating while Gulf companies are already showing interest in it for cooling systems.

Heat pumps are usually electrically powered but ASIC have re-designed theirs to use electricity only when the solar power is insufficient. It is possible to have a 100 per cent solar system but at present it is too expensive to be economically feasible — which Mr Hanania defines as able to pay back its purchase cost within two years. It is also now possible to have a system connected to central heating boilers which can save on diesel by pre-heating the water in the boiler.

Agricultural applications for solar power are also expanding. The EPDM collector can be used for heating just the root zone of plants rather than heating a complete greenhouse, and ASIC will also be introducing a solar pump into the market by the end of this year. The pump has a 100 cubic metre capacity and is mobile, it actually looks rather



Solar energy used to produce electricity

like a wheelbarrow. The company is now working to modify

the design of the pump to reduce its cost.

Farmers in Thailand are already benefiting from ASIC's solar system for drying natural products. The system is particularly suited to drying natural rubber which tends to develop an unwanted yellow colour from traditional smoke-drying.

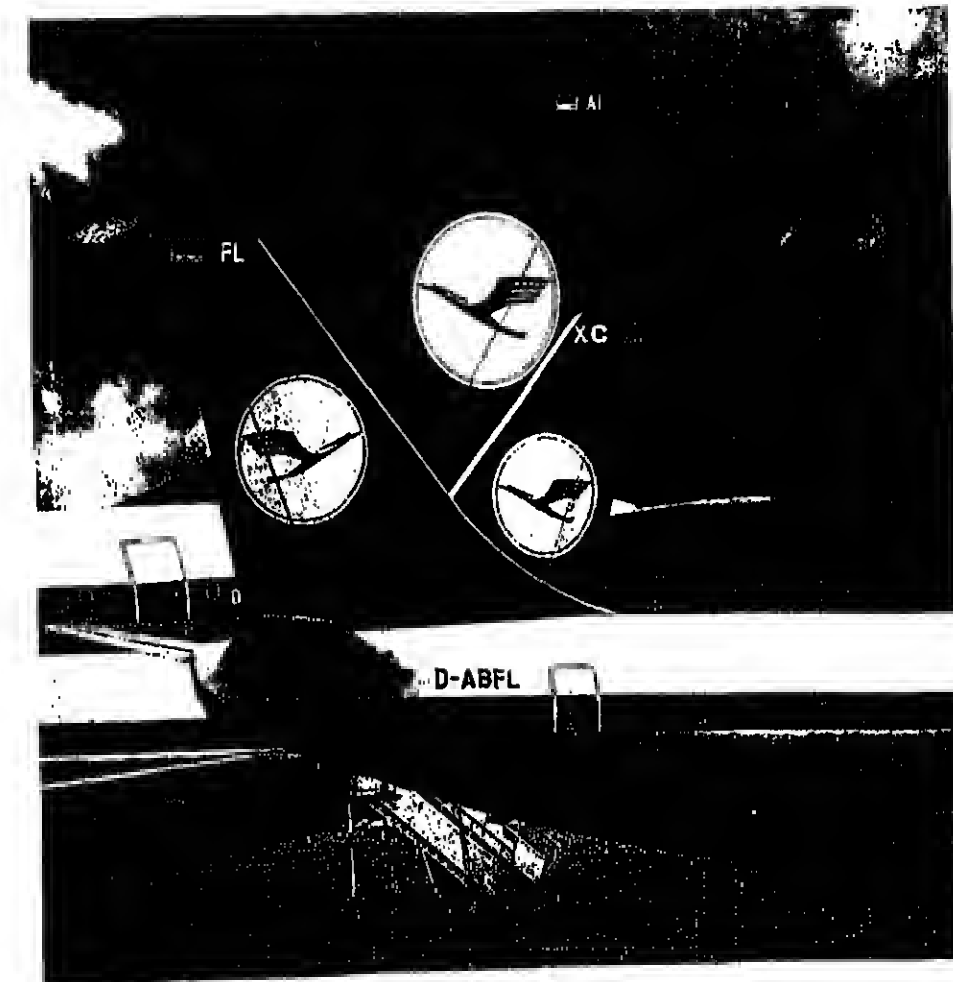
Future developments in the use of solar energy are likely to be concentrated on the development of integrated systems using more than one form of renewable energy. ASIC now has contracts with both Dutch and Danish companies for research and development work. Under a 1985 agreement with the Hague-based R & S, it is working on the use of photovoltaic cells. ASIC's factory already uses photo-voltaics for its own lighting but according to Mr Hanania it is not yet economically feasible for general use.

This year the company signed a contract with Advanced Wind Power Products of Denmark, and the two companies will be working on technology for the co-generation of wind, photovoltaic and thermal energy.

Mr Hanania has no doubts about the need for greater use of renewable energy sources. He says their economic benefits to the consumer are clear, a system should pay for itself within two years leaving the user with only minimal costs for maintenance. But he is also convinced that alternative energy is necessary for the survival of the environment.

"Governments must start seriously setting their policies for future energy sources," he says, as "the continued dependence on fossil fuels is going to have a disastrous effect on food supplies." In contrast, renewable energy is available to all. In developing countries it can provide jobs where labour is plentiful, and it has no possible harmful effects on the environment.

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ALL PROCEEDS TO CHARITY

ONLY A short distance from Madaba in any direction are the austere craggy mountains typical of Jordanian landscape — Jebel Beni Hamida, Ma'in Spa, Wadi Mujib, and Amman itself. The ancient town of Madaba, in sharp contrast, is nestled in an area of luxuriant, gently rolling hills. From vantage points within the city you can see the soft green of young wheat stretching toward the far-off horizon.

Given this setting, it is natural that agriculture form an important part of the economy, but if you are expecting a quiet little farming community you will find that Madaba has some surprises in store. Spend a day exploring the town and the surrounding area and you will see both the Madaba of today and a hint of her yesterdays.

History

Madaba's history dates back to 2000 BC, to the mid-Bronze Age. It is referred to in the Bible as Madebe, a border town of the



St. George's Church: home of the famous map of Palestine

Mosabites. Over the centuries its role as a flourishing centre of trade meant that it became an important city in the region whose wealth allowed for the development of a rich artistic culture. The treasures that remain to us from Madaba's glory days are the mosaics for which the city is still famous.

Madaba was destroyed by war and then again by earthquake in the mid eighth century. After that it remained in ruins until the early nineteenth century when 2,000 Christians came from Karak to establish a town on the old site. When the settlers were digging foundations for their buildings they found the Byzantine mosaics still exist in homes and churches all over the city.

Another treasure from the past is the art of carpet making — an honourable profession in Madaba dating back some 1400 years. Beautiful, well done carpets have always been a sign of a wealthy household. Today's carpets feature bright combinations of colour and motifs made of triangles and horizontal stripes.

One of the most popular motifs is that of the moon, others represent chains or stars. There are a number of weavers who still carry on the traditional craft. Abu Marwan has been a weaver since he was 16 years old — some 40 years ago. He sits at his loom in a shop hung with finished carpets, but what catches the eye are the bright hanks of wool, fresh from the dye pot, which hang along one wall. There are oranges, greens, and blues, but the red predominates, as they do in the carpets.

The weft threads, those that will run the length of the carpet, are strung tightly through the wall worn but sturdy loom. Here the local wool is twisted with goat hair for extra strength. A number of shuttles are filled with

A day in Madaba

wool of different colours; these he uses to work the designs.

As Abu Marwan works, his hands stained green with dye, he explains that most of his carpets are done to order, for customers who specify the design and colours that they want. He works quickly and confidently, with no need to refer to a pattern. He knows exactly how the finished piece will be.

You can buy carpets from the weavers or from local souvenir shops, which also stock bedouin daggers, brass coffee pots, Hebron glass and ceramics, and religious mementoes. Samir Hadad, proprietor of the Nemo Bazaar, is also an enthusiastic salesman of the city's history and culture, and is generous with helpful hints about what to see and do.

Go to Madaba or Where to go?

From Amman, take the Madaba exit from the Airport Road and you will be there in 15-20 minutes. Or, if you're planning a full day out, why not take the less direct route through Hebron and stop to see the Hebron glass blowers work their magic at their road-side workshop. It is also quite easy to get to Madaba by bus from the central bus station in Amman.

As you approach Madaba on the King's Highway you are in fact skirting the main part of town, which lies to the north and west. The towering spire of the Church of the Virgin Mary dominates the skyline, and makes a useful landmark. If you get turned around in the winding streets of the old city.

There are a number of places to go to see the famous Madaba mosaics. It is worth visiting a number of them, to begin to get a sense of the amazing variety and quantity of mosaics that still survive — and to imagine the



Abu Marwan: preserving the traditions of his forefathers

city at its height of cultural activity in the sixth century.

Mosaic Apostles' Church

This one doesn't look like a church; a concrete building has been erected over the original site to protect the mosaic-covered floors. However, you can't miss it; it is located right on the King's Highway at the south

By Heidi Taylor
Star Staff Writer

end of town, and has a large painted Jordanian flag and sign on the front wall.

The elderly custodian leads you inside and points out human and animal figures, fruits and trees, all made up of tiny squares of delicately coloured stone. He also shows you the best spots to view the floors without walking on their fragile surfaces. The entrance fee is 250 fils.

Madaba Archaeological Museum

The museum is not far from the Mosaic Apostles' Church but is a bit tricky to find. From the

church go up the hill away from the highway and take your third right. The entrance is in alleyway facing Alla Furniture.

This small and charming museum is on three different levels with entrance from a central courtyard at the back. One section is devoted to folklores, showing traditional costumes and jewellery. Another displays artefacts from ancient times. Another recreates a typical Madaba house. Here again are mosaics in their original locations, but here the colours seem more vibrant than in the other sites. The designs are always beautifully proportioned, with intricate repetitive motifs in wide borders.

The museum is open from 9 am to 5 pm every day except Tuesday, and on public holidays from 10 am to 4 pm. Up until recently the entry fee of 250 fils entitled you to visit the Mosaic Apostles' Church as well, but this is no longer the case.

The old city

In the old city you want to head for a triangular-shaped block (see map) where you will find the municipality office, library, post office, resthouse, tourist information office, and St George's Church, all within easy walking distance. It is also from this central point that you can head north to Mt. Nebo.

The rest house

Manager Samir Abu Jreis welcomes visitors to the rest house with tasty meals and ice-cold drinks. He says most visitors prefer to try the Jordanian 'diah of the day', while the regular customers from Madaba are more likely to drop in for a Western-style meal. The dining room holds about 80 people, and the garden another 60. The day of our visit a large group of Americans dig into the buffet. They have already been to Jerusalem in the morning and are on the way to visit Mt. Nebo, with Petra coming up the next day. Quite a whirlwind tour. Still, several of the women take a minute to

compliment the staff on the lunch before they jump into their JETT bus.

Other visitors come from Germany and Italy, but Abu Jreis says that there have been a lot from Finland in the past year as well.

The staff of the rest house are clearly used to handling large groups of people, without making them feel rushed, and without neglecting customers at other tables. They can also take your order in a number of foreign languages.

Prices are reasonable, the food is tasty, and the washrooms are clean, so we won't complain about the unimaginative decor. The rest house is open from 7 am to 11 pm, so is a handy place to stop for travellers on the King's Highway.

Tourist Authority Office

This office is next to the rest house, and is open government hours. Services include arranging for guides and provision of



The interior of the Church of Mt. Nebo

booklets and information for visitors.

St George's Church

This is the home of the famous mosaic map which pictures important locations and events in the Old Testament. Only a fraction of the original map survives in the cool insula — a church: the parts which show Palestine, the Nile, and Egypt. Someone from the church will point out the fish swimming in the Jordan River, the gates of old Jerusalem, and the Dead Sea hills, all easily recognizable and geographically accurate.

There is no entry fee, but you may wish to make a small donation to the church, or to buy some of the unique postcards offered for sale.

Mt Nebo

Nine Kilometres north-west of Madaba, approaching Mt. Nebo, you find yourself leaving Madaba's green hills and climbing towards a mountain-top church which commands a panoramic view of the Jordan Valley, Dead Sea, and West Bank. This is one of the alleged sites of the tomb of Moses. A Byzantine church and monastery are currently being excavated by Franciscans.

A splendid mosaic floor, discovered only recently, features zebra, ostrich, giraffe and other African animals. One wonders where the artists would have seen such things. As in the Mosaic Apostles' Church in Madaba, a simple structure has been erected to protect the mosaics, but this one is a working church, with a modern pulpit, altar, and stained-glass hanging crosses. There is no entry fee.

Some two kilometres back toward Madaba is another sixth-century church, Khirbat Mukhayyat. The mosaic there has scenes of fishing and hunting, giving a hint of the daily life of the early Christians.



The landscape: another attraction of the city



Mt Nebo Church

Madaba

More than just mosaics



The resthouse is fully equipped to accommodate large numbers of tourists

By Frida Mdanat
Star Staff Writer

DURING A modern history of 120 years, the 4000-year-old mosaic city of Madaba has emerged vibrant from scrubland, its land, once a wilderness, has been transformed into endless fields of wheat.

Blessed with a fertile land, the people of Madaba lived for many years on farming, until recently a number of industries began to move. However the city has other untapped potentials for a different kind of industry, that of handicrafts, for which the city and its committed people have all the required ingredients.

In an interview with The Star, the Mayor of Madaba, Mr Ahmad Qteish, reviewed the historic, cultural, industrial city, listing the municipality's achievements during recent years.

Public Services

During the past ten years Madaba has witnessed a significant change in public services. One of a half-million Jordanian dinars have been spent on building roads and pavements. Four and a half million were used for installing water and sewerage networks, and one million went for the professional complex where all carpentry and ironmongery and other craft and trades polluting professions were grouped.

Furthermore, during the past five years the municipality has embarked on establishing public parks in a plan which includes opening one park each year to

cover the city and its suburbs.

JD 2000 have been allocated for beautifying the city entrance and roads and pulling down old decaying houses.

Electricity now reaches 85 per cent of the population, and 90 per cent of them enjoy water supply. Public transportation covers all parts of the district as well as connections with other cities around the Kingdom.

According to the Mayor, the municipality's increase in revenue has been accompanied by a decrease in its share of the government's budget. Although its revenue has doubled many times over the past years the municipality's expenditure is also on the increase. An average of JD 10,000 was spent on public health up to 10 years ago while today a total of 150,000 is spent on the same sector, and electricity maintenance which used to cost only 500 a year now costs 150,000.

Other public services available in Madaba include one government hospital with a 75-bed capacity, three health centres, one mother-and-child health care centre and one dental clinic. Most specializations of medicine, according to the Mayor, are available.

A public library containing 10,000 books, a children's library and a large meeting hall have recently been made available for the public.

Agriculture

Madaba's income depended, until 20 years back, on agricul-



The mosaics of Madaba: a manifestation of the rich history of the city



Mayor of Madaba Mr Ahmad Qteish

Industry

Major industries in Madaba include the "Alaaddin" gas heat-ers, and "Vive" softdrinks. In addition to other small-scale industries producing furniture, biscuits and chocolates.

A project to revive and encourage traditional handicrafts, including rug-weaving and mosaic works, has been completed but is waiting for finance. This project will focus on traditional items that are of interest to tourists including folklores dresses, mosaics, weaving and other handicrafts.

More than 70 per cent of tourists to Jordan visit Madaba, said the Mayor. They are mainly attracted by the famous mosaic works, which the municipality intends to revive and teach future generations about.

Traditional handicrafts, the mayor said, have passed through a period of neglect, but he added that there is now an increasing private and public concern over this industry, noting that this new project is a true reflection of this concern.

Tourism

Madaba, which has all the potential for good tourism — the unique archaeological and historic sites, the splendid landscapes and hospitable people — lacks the proper tourist industry it deserves, according to the Mayor.

Plans to boost this sector, he said, include building a new rest-house in Mukawer, 40 kilometres south west of Madaba, overlooking the Dead Sea, and issuing a comprehensive plan of

the city which will contain all the touristic sites and their locations.

Education

The current five-year plan for the education sector in Madaba includes building 12 new schools around the district. These schools, some of which are still under construction, will solve 80 per cent of the shortage in the area.

At present, Madaba has two secondary schools and one comprehensive school for girls and three secondary schools and one industrial school for boys. Students, totalling about 13,000 make up one quarter of the population in Madaba.

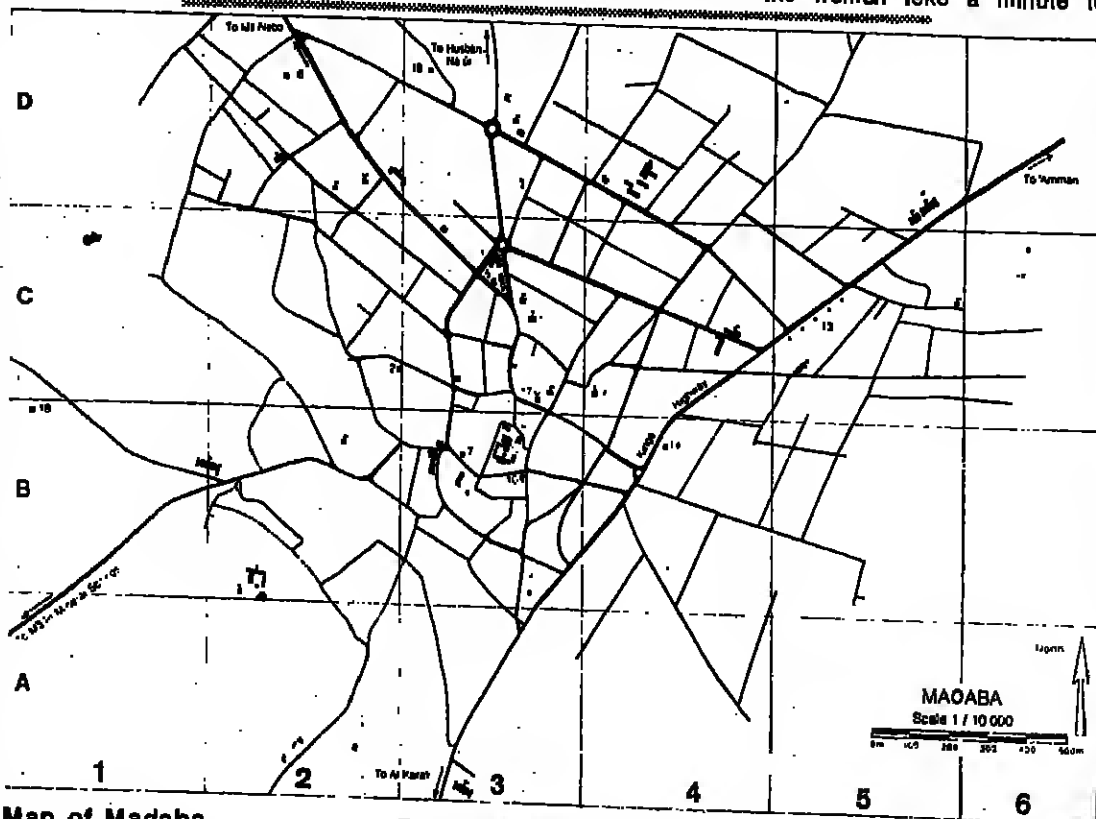
However, students wishing to pursue higher education have to go to other cities inside the Kingdom.

Welfare Societies

Working women constitute 40 per cent of the work-force in Madaba. Those women, said the Mayor, have begun to take part in social and voluntary activities in recent years.

Four centres have recently been opened with the collaboration of the municipality and the Queen Alla Jordan Welfare Fund to encourage women's integration in the social work plan and to train them on home-related activities such as flower arrangement, tapestry, weaving, plant-growing and dressmaking.

With the backing of government authorities these centres are helping women to become productive and take part in the family income.



Map of Madaba

1. Municipality Office C3
2. Medical Centre C2
3. Mosaic Apostles' Church B3
4. Madaba Archaeological Museum B3
5. Post Office C3
6. District Police D2

7. Civil Defence B3
8. Police Station B3
9. Rest house and Tourist Information C3
10. Armed Forces Clinic B3
11. St George's Orthodox Church C3
12. Latin Convent B3

13. Gas Stations C5
14. Central Bus Station B4
15. Industrial City C6
16. Church of the Virgin Mary C4
17. Old Mosque C3
18. Hospital B1
19. Jordan Lift and Crane Menf. Co. D3

This map has been reprinted from Welcome to Jordan, published by the American Woman of Amman

Jordan marks Independence Day

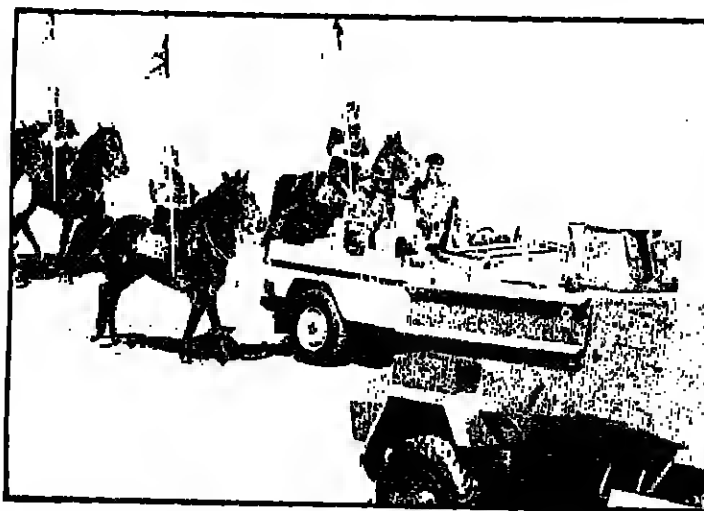
Anniversary marked with pride all through The Kingdom

AMMAN (Star) — Jordanians yesterday, Wednesday, celebrated the Kingdom's Independence Day amidst an overwhelming feeling of satisfaction with the achievements which they had accomplished for the homeland over the past 41 years.

The occasion symbolizes Jordan's courageous struggle to attain freedom and independence and build a modern state capable of coping with the many challenges posed to the country by virtue of its strategic position in the heart of the Arab world and its close association with the Palestinian cause.

On this national occasion, Jordanians from all walks of life remember with pride the major strides which their country has made in all domains under its sagacious Hashemite leadership. They recall that their national path has been guided by the principles set early this century by the Hashemite leader of the Great Arab Revolt which marked the beginning of the pan-Arab renaissance and rekindled the spirit of resistance against foreign domination.

Jordan's modern history has been characterized by deep commitment to the principles of the Great Arab Revolt which include, among other things, obligation to defend all parts of the Arab homeland and safeguard Arab rights on every inch of Arab soil.



The development of the Armed Forces has been among the major concerns of King Hussein

The Great Arab Revolt was spearheaded by Sherif Hussein Ben Ali, His Majesty King Hussein's great grandfather. After his demise in exile, his son, the late King Abdullah, founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, took over, leading Jordan into the same path which his father had initiated. His persistent struggle was crowned with gaining independence from Britain in 1948.

In the subsequent years, Jordan's role greatly contributed to the defence of the freedom of the Arab homeland.

In a statement which was issued on this occasion, Jordan News Agency (Patra) outlined the important achievements of the Kingdom under the leadership of King Hussein in all fields.

Jordan in 1953 had 950 schools while it now has 3565 ones located in various parts of the country. The number of hospitals grew from 10 in 1953 to 55, the statement pointed out.

The statement reaffirmed Jordan's stand on the national Arab cause, and particularly the Palestinian issue. It referred to Jordan's firm commitment to the Palestinian cause and King



Late King Abdullah Ben Al-Hussein-Founder of the Kingdom.

Hussein's relentless efforts to find a peaceful settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict within the framework of an international conference to be attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council and all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The statement also pointed to King Hussein's recent speeches in which he said that Jordan will not replace the PLO, but will continue to extend to it help and support, and that the Palestinian problem cannot be solved without full Palestinian involvement and a full Arab support, which

Jordan will be the first to offer.

The Jordanian armed force, which comprised 6500 men in 1948, has been given great attention owing to the vital role it plays in defending the Jordanian and Arab soil. Despite its meagre resources, Jordan has equipped its army with modern arms and equipment and it now consists of 120,000 members.

Celebrations of the occasion took place all through the Kingdom yesterday in expressions of the pride the people take in the national event. Jordanian flags and pictures of the King decorated all parts of the country.

Lord Mayor's visit to strengthen friendship ties

By Diana C. Chhangwa
Star Staff Writer

AT THE invitation of His Majesty King Hussein the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Graville Spratt, is currently visiting Amman. Accompanying the Lord Mayor are his wife Lady Spratt, the chief commoner and other officials of the City of London.

In an interview with The Star at the residence of the British Ambassador earlier this week, the Lord Mayor emphasized the significance and importance of his visit to Jordan.

"Ties and friendship between the United Kingdom and Jordan that exist already are historical and very strong. Therefore the purpose of this visit is to strengthen the bonds of friendship, purposes of good-will and trade and any way possible that we can assist Jordan," he said.

While in Amman, Sir Graville has met with the Mayor of Greater Amman Mr Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh with whom he has exchanged ideas and concerns, mainly those dealing with the many problems and difficulties involved in city housing, traffic and commuter problems and the overall planning of a city.

"It is very interesting to learn from the Mayor of Amman that you have a commuter problem," said Sir Graville. "With a quarter

of a million people coming to Amman to work, this leads to problems which are similar to those of the City of London."

Sir Graville also toured Amman as guest of Mr Rawabdeh during which time he visited some local schools in the west of Amman. The Lord Mayor is expected to visit a number of financial institutions across Jordan and Petra, Jerash, Ajloun and Ajloun.

Sir Graville's visit to Jordan is the first in 34 years. He first came to Jordan as a young British army officer, seconded to the Arab Legion. He served in the Jordan Valley area until 1948.

On leaving the army Sir Graville began his career in the City of London, where he worked as an underwriter until 1961. He then moved to a family business in the electrical sector, in which he retired in 1976, but retained his links with the City.

He remained active in the honorary Artillery Company, the City's well-known Territorial Army regiment, which he joined in 1950 and of which he was colonel from 1968 to 1990. He also remained an active member of the City's charitable bodies of the City of London. He became Lord Mayor in October 1987.

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26 MAY 1988

Exports or imports

MY GOOD friend Dr Abdullah Malik wrote in Ad-Dustour a week ago saying that Jordan should resolve its foreign exchange problem by decreasing imports. He was a little skeptical over our ability to increase our exports.

The argument to decrease imports by deliberate government action should be always considered as a drastic measure. Despite the fact that Jordan's imports decreased drastically in 1988 to JD 850 million from JD 1075 million in 1987, there is still some room of decrease in them further. Although 1987 trade figures are not yet out, but they will unfortunately show some increase over 1988. The reason is basically in the increase in the exchange rate of the Japanese and the major European currencies.

Economic Adhocracy

By

Jawad

Anani

Thus, while the volume of imports may have decreased, the value has gone up in 1987.

Yet, I disagree with Dr Malik's skepticism over the potential to increase exports. Jordan still has a wide margin to increase its services exports particularly in tourism, and technical services. The potential to conclude investment ventures in those areas is yet to be tapped.

Even, exports of goods has a much bigger potential if Jordan adopts the proper policies. The manufacturing of tech-related products, the completion of the Dead Sea minerals, and the improvement in agricultural output are still a possibility. In addition, the prices of phosphate, potash, fertilizers, as well as cement will push export proceeds to a higher level.

It takes similar pains to increase exports as it does to decrease imports. Thus, positively speaking, exports must be given priority.

Consultants offer for road work

AMMAN (Star) — Twelve local consultants in joint venture with foreign partners have submitted offers for design and feasibility studies for four road projects for the Ministry of Public Works.

The projects are tenders 25-28/88 for the Ma'an Al-Jafar road, Ras Al-Naqab-Wadi-Al-Rod and Tallish-Ghor Fila roads.

Offers were received from the following companies, each eligible for one contract:

1. Jouzy and Partners with Parsons and Brinkerhoff Int. (U.S.),
2. Madi and Partners with Randall, Palmer and Tritton (U.K.),
3. Bilbessi and Dabbas with Mott, Hay and Anderson Int. (UK),
4. Maser Engineering with Trevor Morgans Int. (UK),
5. Ruq Al Handassah with Sir Frederick Shaw,
6. Consulting Engineering Center with Scott Wilson and Kirk-

7. Denco with unnamed local company,
8. Ace Engineering with BECOM (France)
9. Habib Associates with Transproject (Poland)
10. Shabbat and Badian with N.D. Lee (Canada)
11. Arabtech with Sir Alexander Gibb (UK)
12. Muhammad Jordanah with Hughes economic planning (UK).

(PAD)

Co-operation with Japan enhanced

By Wafa Amr
Special to The Star

THE TRADE and investment mission's visit to Japan last month led by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan is the first step towards increasing the social and economic cooperation between Japan and Jordan, especially that such a seminar, organized by Jordan, was the first of its kind to take place in Japan.

"Japan is one of the few industrialized nations that import from Jordan," Advisor to the Chamber of Industry, Haj Ali Oajani said.

According to Japan's Am-

However, Mr Watanabe added, that the Japanese yen has appreciated drastically over the past two years which makes Japanese exports more expensive to Jordanians.

Mr Watanabe said that Japan is interested in cooperating with Jordan in economic and social fields, but the fact remains that business in Japan is usually conducted through the private sector and thus, it is seldom to have bilateral agreements between the Japanese and other governments.

The trade mission's visit to Japan, he said, was successful, and the initial inter-

regular meetings to discuss steps and means of cooperation with Japan's private sector.

He referred to Watanabe's willingness to assist in facilitating their meetings with the giant Japanese economic community in the region. "Mr Watanabe will facilitate a meeting with the general manager of Japan Export Trade Organization (JETRO) who is stationed in Cairo." In this meeting both sides will discuss possibilities of increasing Jordanian exports to Japan, especially handicrafts, apart from phosphate and raw materials, said Haj Oajani.



Makato Watanabe

As far as investment is concerned, it is more complicated, "Jordan enjoys stability, a favourable climate, an economic strategic location, but at the same time, Jordan's market alone is small," Mr Watanabe added that labour cost is high while Jordan's business experience is not high. Further, there is a need to identify where joint ventures between the two private sectors can be productive. "One possibility is to aim at Jordan's market, but because of distance and transportation cost, it would be more feasible to aim at Arab region's market in general.

As for the promotion of Jordan as an attraction to Japanese tourists, Mr Watanabe said that in relation to investment and tourism, we need to work harder to inform the Japanese public and private sector on the country. He said that Japan's involvement in the Middle East has not been greater not only because of geographical distance, but also because of lack of information.

Jordan is still not very well known in Japan. "The Japanese know of King Hussein, of Aqaba and of Petra, but not much more," Mr Watanabe explained that in relation to tourism in specific, it might not be realistic to attract tourists to Jordan only. It can be done by including tours to Syria, Egypt, and the rest of the Middle Eastern countries because of the distance and the cost, he said.

France wins \$1 billion Mirage deal

JORDAN HAS signed firm contracts with four French companies to supply 18-20 Mirage 2000 jets valued at a total FF 5,000 million-8,000 million (\$890 million-1,000 million).

Aircraft manufacturer Avions Marcel Dassault-Breguet Aviation is the main beneficiary. With each aircraft costing around \$21 million, its order is worth roughly \$425 million.

Other companies with a share are engine manufacturer Snecma, electronics group Thomson-CSF and weapons manufacturer Matra. Which expects to earn \$177 million from supplying air-to-air missiles to equip the aircraft.

The contracts, signed in Paris on 22 April, follow a government-to-government agreement in February. Dassault has refused to confirm the number of aircraft involved, although Jordan indicated in February it would be taking delivery of 20. However, according to reports in

the French weekly Le Canard Enchaîné on 27 April, Jordan has reduced the number to 18. The paper suggests that Jordan revised the order on financial grounds.

The paper said in February that France had imposed restrictions on the weaponry to be made available on the aircraft in response to Israeli lobbying. As a result, they will not be equipped to fire Exocet or anti-radar missiles.

The earlier agreement also covered the refurbishment of 15 of the 34 Mirage F1s bought by Jordan in 1979 — apparently an important element enabling France to net the contracts.

Jordan is the seventh country to place orders for the Mirage 2000s, others in the Middle East are Egypt and the UAE. Around 350 Mirage 2000s have been sold, including 204 to the French air force.

According to French observers, Jordan could be planning to order further jets in two years. MEED Magazine

JORDAN'S PRIVATE SECTOR COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM STATUS REPORT/NOTICE

ATTENTION: Private Sector Importers and Banking Institutions

Jordanian businessman with U.S. Import needs may wish to plan ahead and make CIP applications early this May, June, and July of 1988 to ensure access to the last of Jordan's Private Sector CIP financing.

The value of applications received in the first four months of this calendar year has greatly surpassed our previous estimates. As a result, financing opportunities currently available are expected to be exhausted by August 1988. USAID continues to approve CIP-financing applications on a first-come, first-served basis.

Following are the basic terms which continue to be in effect for Jordan's Private Sector Importers:

- A. Downpayment of 10% in local currency upon establishment of Letter of Credit.
- B. Balance to be paid from Bill of Lading date within 3 years for Raw Materials or Intermediate goods, and up to 5 years for Capital Goods.
- C. The local currency amount of all payments, shall be fixed at lowest exchange rate occurring between the day the letter of credit is opened and the date of the Bill of Lading.
- D. Interest rates range from 6.25% - 10.5%.

For more information and details, contact your local bank or USAID's Commodity Import Program office. Telephone: 604171, Ext. 421.

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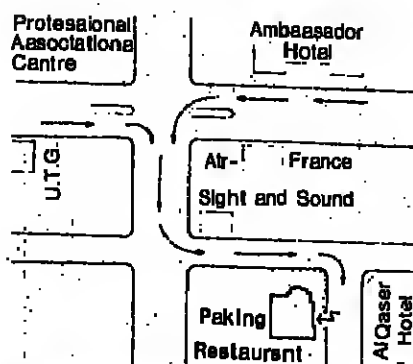
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Regional Tenders

ALGERIA

Monoculture machine. Tender no 01/1988. Supply of 200 tonnes of monoculture machine. Details on payment of ID 30 from Ministry of Agriculture, Algiers, CD 8 June.

Details of the following three tenders may be obtained from the Direction Nationale des Sidérurgie (Side), Compagnie Sidérurgique d'El-Hadjer, Division Approvisionnement, Service Communication, Coordination & Programmation, P.O. Box 2055, Annaba:

Sheet metal. Tender no SI 183/101/84. Supply of Creusabro 32 steel sheet metal. Details on payment of AD 150. CD 6 June.

Welding equipment. Tender no 8/5004-7/A. Supply of welding equipment, including electrodes, coils and flux. Details on payment of AD 150. CD 6 June.

Rolling mill equipment. Tender no 4778/P/83. Supply of rolling mill equipment. Details on payment of AD 150. CD 6 June.

Radio network. Tender no B/88. Supply and installation of 20 local radio networks. Details on payment of AD 400 from Ministère des Postes & Télécommunications, Direction du Budget Annexe, Sous-Direction des Marchés, Second Floor, Bureau 28, 4 Boulevard Salah Boukour, Algiers, CD July.

EGYPT. Supply of 15,000 cubic metres of gravel to Dakhla. Bid and performance bonds are 2 per cent of tender price and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of E£ 20. CD 28 May.

Gravel. Supply of 15,000 cubic metres of gravel. Bid and performance bonds are 2 per cent of tender price and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of E£ 20. CD 28 May.

Mosaic tiles. Supply of 30,000 square metres of mosaic for 874 homes in Zouhour. Bid and performance bonds are 2 per cent of tender price and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of E£ 60. CD 30 May.

Mosaic tiles. Supply of 10,000 square metres of mosaic. Bid and performance bonds are 2 per cent of tender price and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of E£ 60. CD 30 May.

Transformer station and control equipment. Supply of a 220-kV/20-kV high-voltage transformer station and control equipment and associated buildings for the power line linking Helwan and El-Marg. Details from Financial Department, National Authority for Tunnel, 20 Zam Zam Street, Mohandessin, Cairo, CD 17 July.

ETHIOPIA. Vehicles, equipment and housing. Supply of the following equipment, part of the small-scale irrigation and conservation project: 1) vehicles and motor-cycles; 2) heavy construction equipment; 3) office equipment; and 4) two prefabricated houses. Financed by the International Development Association, International Fund for Agricultural Development and OPEC Fund for International Development. Documents will be issued soon. Details from Project Co-ordination Division, Agriculture Ministry, Box 6247, Addis Ababa, tel: 21360 min: tel. CD not stated.

Auto-transformers and reactors. Contract no E1. Design, manufacture, supply and supervision of erection and commissioning of the following: for the Interoceanic system extension, part of the Koka-Dire Dawa power project: 1) two BS-10A, 230/132/15kV, three-phase auto-transformers; 2) two BS-10A, 230-kV, three-phase auto-reactors; 3) two BS-10A, 15-kV, three-phase auto-reactors; and 4) single-phase neutral compensating reactors. Open to African Development Bank and African Development Fund member countries. Pre-tender meeting will be held on 25 May. Details on payment of \$200 from Purchasing Division, Ethiopian Electric Light & Power Authority, Doguella Square, Addis Ababa, CD 8 July.

IRAQ

Mobile hydraulic crane. Supply of 80-tonne capacity diesel hydraulic mobile crane. Details on payment of ID 30 from Central Stores Purchases Department, Iraq Republic Railways Establishment, Main Station Building, Baghdad, tel: 212722 railway. CD not stated.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Cashier, State Enterprises for Beverages & Mineral Waters, Ministry of Industry & Minerals, P.O. Box 5988, Baghdad:

Malt. Tender no 4/88. Supply of 8,000 tonnes of malt. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 5. CD 5 June.

Polyethylene granules. Tender no 5/88. Supply of 7,500 tonnes of high-density polyethylene granules for injection moulding. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 5. CD 5 June.

Details of the following five tenders may be obtained from Cashier, State Enterprises for Beverages & Mineral Waters, Ministry of Industry & Minerals, P.O. Box 5988, Baghdad:

Rubber. Tender no 18/5/88. Supply of 100 tonnes of rubber. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 5. CD 29 May.

Carbon rods. Tender no 20/5/88. Supply of carbon rods 1G, 2G, 3G, and carbon rods for Hefessens 1G. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 5. CD 31 May.

Zinc chloride. Tender no 21/5/88. Supply of zinc chloride chemical maintenance chloride (CMD). Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 5. CD 31 May.

PVC. Tender no 22/5/88. Supply of parvic 2-polymer (polyvinyl chloride) — PVC. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 5. CD 7 June.

Pure lead. Tender no 23/5/88. Supply of pure lead. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 5. CD 10 June.

KUWAIT. Details of the following 20 tenders may be obtained from Central Tenders Committee, Youssef al-Bashali Building, Near Al-Rasheed Police Station, Tereq Bin Zaid Street, Sulaia, tel: 44048 ext. 11:

Cane and food. Tender no MD/MT/1-88/88. Supply to the Defence Ministry of cane and food. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 30. CD 31 May.

Grains and spices. Tender no MD/MT/4-88/88. Supply to the Defence Ministry of grains and spices. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 29 May.

Eggs and chickens. Tender no MD/MT/5-88/88. Supply to the Defence Ministry of fresh eggs and chickens. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 29 May.

Medical records. Tender no 82/87. Supply to the Public Health Ministry of medical records for new military hospital. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 40. CD 5 June.

Refrigerators and kitchen equipment. Tender no 83/87. Supply to the Public Health Ministry of refrigerators and kitchen equipment for new military hospital. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 40. CD 5 June.

Linens. Tender no A/10/87. Supply to the Public Health Ministry of linen for new military hospital. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 30. CD 7 June.

Non-medical furniture. Tender no A/10/87. Supply to the Public Health Ministry of non-medical furniture for new military hospital. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 30. CD 7 June.

Pharmacy furniture. Tender no 75-97. Supply to the Public Health Ministry of pharmacy furniture for new military hospital. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 50. CD 29 May.

Hospital records. Tender no 8/87. Supply to the Public Health Ministry of hospital records for new military hospital. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 40. CD 29 May.

Stationary and printing material. Tender no 11/87. Supply to the Public Health Ministry of stationary and printing material for new military hospital. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 50. CD 7 June.

Finned pipes. Tender no 9/8487. Supply to the Public Health Ministry of finned pipes for new military hospital. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 31 May.

Gas purification machinery. Tender no D/2781. Supply to Kuwait Oil Company of gas purification machinery and valves. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 31 May.

Bolt lift replacement. Tender no MEW/22/4/178-97/86. Replacement of bolt lift for the Ministry of Lift for 1 for bolt lift in Shubail power station. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 29 May.

Postal and administrative services. Tender no PT/869. Supply to Kuwait National Petroleum Company — Mina Abdullah railway, of postal and administrative services. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 30. CD 14 June.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Cashier, State Enterprises for Beverages & Mineral Waters, Ministry of Industry & Minerals, P.O. Box 5988, Baghdad:

Malt. Tender no 4/88. Supply of 8,000 tonnes of malt. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 5. CD 5 June.

Polyethylene granules. Tender no 5/88. Supply of 7,500 tonnes of high-density polyethylene granules for injection moulding. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 5. CD 5 June.

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Carbon rods. Tender no 20/5/88. Supply of carbon rods 1G, 2G, 3G, and carbon rods for Hefessens 1G. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 5. CD 31 May.

Zinc chloride. Tender no 21/5/88. Supply of zinc chloride chemical maintenance chloride (CMD). Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 5. CD 31 May.

PVC. Tender no 22/5/88. Supply of parvic 2-polymer (polyvinyl chloride) — PVC. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 5. CD 7 June.

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Cane and food. Tender no MD/MT/1-88/88. Supply to the Defence Ministry of cane and food. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 30. CD 31 May.

Grains and spices. Tender no MD/MT/4-88/88. Supply to the Defence Ministry of grains and spices. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 29 May.

Eggs and chickens. Tender no MD/MT/5-88/88. Supply to the Defence Ministry of fresh eggs and chickens. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 29 May.

Medical records. Tender no 82/87. Supply to the Public Health Ministry of medical records for new military hospital. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 40. CD 5 June.

Refrigerators and kitchen equipment. Tender no 83/87. Supply to the Public Health Ministry of refrigerators and kitchen equipment for new military hospital. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 40. CD 5 June.

Linens. Tender no A/10/87. Supply to the Public Health Ministry of linen for new military hospital. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 30. CD 7 June.

Non-medical furniture. Tender no A/10/87. Supply to the Public Health Ministry of non-medical furniture for new military hospital. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 30. CD 7 June.

Airconditioning and refrigeration O 8 M. Tender no 1/45. Operation and maintenance (O & M) and repair of airconditioning and refrigeration works at Al-Amr primary boys' institute in Jeddah. Details on payment of SR 300. CD 28 May.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Ministry of Labour & Social Affairs, Omar Bin al-Khattab Street, Riyadh 11157, telephone 4771400/4787108, telex 401043 labour st:

Building repair. Tender no 11/1409. Repair of the boys' school civil house building in Madinah. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 28 May.

Building repair. Tender no 12/1408. Repair of girls' school building in Madinah. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 31 May.

Details of the following tender may be obtained from Ministry of Municipal & Rural Affairs, Ministry of Social Affairs, Riyadh 11138, telephone 4415434, telex 401063 domn st:

Graphic data centre expansion and graphic data centre, and supply of equipment, programmes and peripherals. Details on payment of SR 2,500. CD 28 May.

Details of the following five tenders may be obtained from Directorate of Mosques & Endowments, Madinah:

Library maintenance and cleaning. Tender no 1. Maintenance and cleaning of King Abdul-Aziz library. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 28 May.

Library maintenance and cleaning. Tender no 2. Three years maintenance and cleaning of Mosques & Endowments Library premises in Madinah and Al-Mahmoudiah library. Details on payment of SR 400. CD 29 May.

Hospice complex maintenance and cleaning. Tender no 3. Three years maintenance and cleaning of Izmir Pasha hospice complex in Madinah. Details on payment of SR 400. CD 29 May.

Airconditioning equipment. Tender no 4. Supply and installation of central airconditioning equipment at Al-Agha mosque on Cuba Street in Madinah. Details on payment of SR 200. CD 29 May.

Debris removal. Tender no 5. Demolition and removal of debris from four buildings in Madinah. Details on payment of SR 200. CD 29 May.

Details of the following five tenders may be obtained from Directorate of Education, Riyadh, telephone 4799125:

Airconditioning O 8 M. Three years operation and maintenance (O & M) of airconditioning equipment at Al-Amr primary boys' institute in Jeddah. Details on payment of SR 300. CD 28 May.

Biological laboratories. Tender no 11. Supply of biological laboratories to intermediate colleges. Details on payment of SR 400. CD 29 May.

Airconditioning and refrigeration O 8 M. Tender no 12. Operation and maintenance (O & M) and repair of airconditioning and refrigeration works at schools in Riyadh. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 1 June.

Airconditioning and refrigeration O 8 M. Tender no 13. Operation and maintenance (O & M) and repair of airconditioning and refrigeration works at schools in Riyadh. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 1 June.

Airconditioning and refrigeration O 8 M. Tender no 14. Operation and maintenance (O & M) and repair of airconditioning and refrigeration works at schools in Riyadh. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 1 June.

Airconditioning and refrigeration O 8 M. Tender no 15. Operation and maintenance (O & M) and repair of airconditioning and refrigeration works at schools in Riyadh. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 1 June.

Airconditioning and refrigeration O 8 M. Tender no 16. Operation and maintenance (O & M) and repair of airconditioning and refrigeration works at schools in Riyadh. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 1 June.

Airconditioning and refrigeration O 8 M. Tender no 17. Operation and maintenance (O & M) and repair of airconditioning and refrigeration works at schools in Riyadh. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 1 June.

Airconditioning and refrigeration O 8 M. Tender no 18. Operation and maintenance (O & M) and repair of airconditioning and refrigeration works at schools in Riyadh. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 1 June.

Airconditioning and refrigeration O 8 M. Tender no 19. Operation and maintenance (O & M) and repair of airconditioning and refrigeration works at schools in Riyadh. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 1 June.

Airconditioning and refrigeration O 8 M. Tender no 20. Operation and maintenance (O & M) and repair of airconditioning and refrigeration works at schools in Riyadh. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 1 June.

Airconditioning and refrigeration O 8 M. Tender no 21. Operation and maintenance (O & M) and repair of airconditioning and refrigeration works at schools in Riyadh. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 1 June.

Airconditioning and refrigeration O 8 M. Tender no 22. Operation and maintenance (O & M) and repair of airconditioning and refrigeration works at schools in Riyadh. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 1 June.

Airconditioning and refrigeration O 8 M. Tender no 23. Operation and maintenance (O & M) and repair of airconditioning and refrigeration works at schools in Riyadh. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 1 June.

Airconditioning and refrigeration O 8 M. Tender no 24. Operation and maintenance (O & M) and repair of airconditioning and refrigeration works at schools in Riyadh. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 1 June.

Airconditioning and refrigeration O 8 M. Tender no 25. Operation and maintenance (O & M) and repair of airconditioning and refrigeration works at schools in Riyadh. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 1 June.

Airconditioning and refrigeration O 8 M. Tender no 26. Operation and maintenance (O & M) and repair of airconditioning and refrigeration works at schools in Riyadh. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 1 June.

Airconditioning and refrigeration O 8 M. Tender no 27. Operation and maintenance (O & M) and repair of airconditioning and refrigeration works at schools in Riyadh. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 1 June.

Airconditioning and refrigeration O 8 M. Tender no 28. Operation and maintenance (O & M) and repair of airconditioning and refrigeration works at schools in Riyadh. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 1 June.

Airconditioning and refrigeration O 8 M. Tender no 29. Operation and maintenance (O & M) and repair of airconditioning and refrigeration works at schools in Riyadh. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 1 June.

TENDER ANNOUNCEMENT

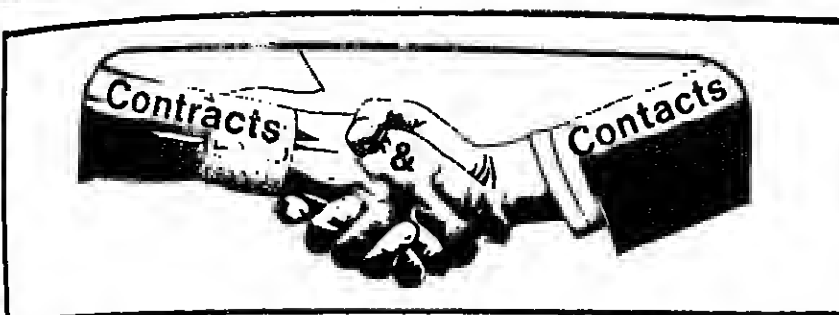
Natural Resources Authority invites the interested tenders to submit their offers for bid No. (62/88) regarding Image Processing System. Closing date will be on Sunday June 5, 1988 1.00 pm.

Interested vendors can obtain the tenders documents and specifications from the purchasing Division of NRA, 8th Circle (Bleed Wadi Esler) for the sum of JD 5.00 (non refund).

A bid bond for 5% of total amount as a bank guarantee or endorsement cheque is to be submitted with the offer, otherwise it will be rejected.

Natural Resources Authority

28 MAY 1988



TENDER NO. 3/88. Fountain construction for Ma'n Municipality. Tender documents are available at the Municipality. Closing date: 30 May 1988.

TENDER NO. 54/88. Supply of plywood for the Jordan Electricity Authority. Tender documents are available at the Supplies Dept. for JD 5. Bond: five per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 8 June 1988.

TENDER NO. A/2/88. Road construction work for Amman Directorate of Works. Tender documents are available at the Directorate of Works for JD 25. Bond: JD 2500. Closing date: 31 May 1988.

TENDER NO. 45/88. Supply of knitting machines for the Ministry of Education. Tender documents are available at the Supplies Dept. for JD one. Closing date: 30 May 1988.

TENDER NO. 38/88. Construction work for the Ministry of Health. Tender documents are available at the Buildings Dept. for JD 10. Bond: three per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 2 June 1988.

TENDER NO. A/2/24/88. Road construction work for Al-Zarqa Directorate of Works. Tender documents are available at the Directorate of Works for JD 15. Bond: JD 1,000. Closing date: 15 June 1988.

TENDER FOR supply of pasteurization material for the Directorate of Medical Services, Jordanian Armed Forces. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Dept. for JD 100. Bond: 10 per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 30 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 88/88. Supply of a drill rig for the Authority of Natural Resources. Tender documents are available at the Sales and Contracts Dept. for JD 10. Bond: three per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 21 June 1988.

TENDER FOR supply of the following for the Jordanian Airlines: Tender number and subjects are mentioned respectively:

(1) 44/88, oil and air filters, JD 10.

(2) 45/88, paper, JD 8.

(3) 46/88, cast iron, JD 2.

Tender documents are available at the Tenders Committee's Secretariat. Bond: 10 per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 31 May 1988.

RE-INVITATION. Tender for construction work for Karmeen Municipality. Tender documents are available at the Municipality's Secretariat for JD 5. Bond: 10 per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 1 June 1988.

TENDERS FOR the supply of the following for the General Supplies Dept. tender numbers, subjects, document prices, and closing dates are mentioned respectively:

(1) 280/88, manual drill, JD 5, 22 June 1988.

(2) 281/88, fire-escape and water-pipes, JD 8, 8 June 1988.

(3) 282/88, painting materials for galvanizing towers, JD 5, 8 June 1988.

(4) 283/88, furniture, JD 2, 8 June 1988.

(5) 284/88, sports equipment, JD 10, 22 June 1988.

(6) 285/88, workshops, JD 10, 22 June 1988.

(7) 286/88, computers, JD 25, 18 June 1988.

(8) 287/88, computer equipment, JD 15, 13 June 1988.

(9) 288/88, stationary, JD 10, 6 June 1988.

TENDER NO. A/21/88. Road construction work for Amman Directorate of Works. Tender documents are available at the Directorate of Works for JD 15. Bond: JD 700. Closing date: 31 May 1988.

TENDER NOS 2/88 and 3/88. Light construction work for the Directorate of Education, Madaba. Tender documents are available at the School Buildings Dept. for JD 5 each. Closing date: 30 May 1988.

TENDER FOR construction work for the Ministry of Water and Electric Affairs. Tender documents are available at the Construction and Maintenance Directorate for JD 75 each. Closing date: 2 June 1988.

TENDER FOR construction work for the Governorate. Tender documents are available at the Governorate Commission for JD 15. Bond: five per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 28 May 1988.

Telephone numbers: University of Jordan 679134. Ministry of Public Works 68481. General Supplies Dept. 64740. Ministry of Education 698181/12 lines. Ministry of Health 665131/10 lines. Royal Scientific Society 647001. Arab Press Co 668165. Royal Jordanian 679283. Jordan Cement Factories 660144. Jordan Electricity Authority 815515. Water Authority 655111. Directorate of Buildings 649145/64942.

28 MAY 1988

Financial Market Weekly Report

Active market and prices increase

By Dina Al-Zorba
Star Financial Market Analyst

ALTHOUGH THE market traded for three days this week because of the Eid holidays, the trading volume recorded a total of JD 1,414,072 compared with JD 1,263,058 the last week.

The market is becoming more active with more increase in share prices. This week the prices of 25 companies' shares increased out of a total 54 companies which traded in the market.

This week a total of 1,609,301 shares was handled, recording a total market volume of JD 1,414,072, divided among 1,435 contracts, bringing the handling average to JD 471,357 per day. In the Over-The-Counter market, a total of 131,004 shares was handled at a total trading volume of JD 71,421.

Share of Market This Week	Least Week	Prices	Total	Weekly Entries
		+ - 0		
Banks	22.983%	7 6 6	19	36
Insurance	9.154%	1 1 2	2	3
Services	8.651%	4 2 1	7	16
Industrials	61.230%	13 8 5	26	85
Total		25 17 12	54	122

The daily trading volume, as proportionate to the total market (JD 1,414,072), was as follows:

This Week				
	17.5.88 Tuesday	18.5.88 Wednesday	21.5.88 Saturday	22.5.88 Sunday
	—	25.150%	39.978%	35.871%

Prominent firms, whose shares were traded in the market, were as follows (share of sector, share of market):
— Bank of Jordan 47.24%, 10.84% — United Ins. 99.521%, 9.110% — Arab Bank 26.858%, 8.187% — Petre Projects 62.564%, 4.181%, Nel. Fin. 9.839%, 2.259% — Der Al-Sha'ab 27.554%, 1.832% — Jo. Kwi. 8.626%, 0.646% — Ta' Jirco, Eq. Hro. 4.503%, 0.299% — Jo. Electricity 4.057%, 0.289%.

The following is a presentation of the sectoral handling per day of the total market				
	Banks	Insurance	Service	Industries
21 - 5	4.408%	36.761%	8.096%	53.742%
22 - 5	9.508%	.000%	8.767%	81.725%
23 - 5	50.593%	.453%	4.741%	44.211%
Weekly Average				
	10.000%	10.000%	8.524%	59.893%

Euro - Deposit Rates

	\$	DEM	LIT	FF	DFL	SF	YEN	£
1 M	7 1/8	3 3/16	10 1/2	7 11/16	4	2 5/16	4	1 M 7 3/16
2 M	7 1/4	3 5/16	10 5/8	7 13/16	4	2 3/8	4	2 M 7 3/8
3 M	7 3/8	3 7/16	10 3/4	7 7/8	4 1/16	2 1/2	4	3 M 7 9/16
6 M	7 5/8	3 5/8	10 7/8	8 7/16	4 1/4	2 11/16	4 1/8	4 M 7 11/16
9 M	7 7/8	3 13/16	11	8 7/16	4 5/16	2 7/8	4 1/8	5 M 8
1 Year	8 1/8	3 13/16	11 1/4	8 1/2	4 7/16	3	4 3/16	6 M 8 1/8
2 Years	8 5/8	4 1/2						1 Year 8 9/16
3 Years	8 7/8	5 1/8						2 Years 8 11/16
4 Years	9 1/4	5 7/16						
5 Years	9 1/2	5 3/4						

Source: Finance and Credit Corp., (F.C.C.), Amman.

Arab Deposit Rates

	Saudi Riyal	Kuwaiti Dinar	Bahraini Dinar	U.A.E. Dirham
1 MTH	7 5/16-5/16	8 1/2-6	7 1/4-8 1/2	7 1/8-8 3/4
2 MTH	7 7/16-5/16	8 1/2-6	7 1/2-8 3/4	7 1/4-8 7/8
3 MTH	7 1/2-3/8	8 1/2-6	7 1/2-8 3/4	7 1/4-8 7/8
6 MTH	7 13/16-5/8	8 1/2-6	7 3/4-7	7 1/2-7 1/8
1 YEAR	8 3/8-1/8	8 1/2-6	8 1/8-1/2	7 3/4-1/4

Source: Arab Bank Ltd. O.B.U., Bahrain, Spot 23.5.66.

Dollar - Gold

	LONDON (AP) — Dollar rates in European trading
	Tuesday 23.8.88 Friday 20.5.88 Monday 9.5.88
DEM	1.7030 1.7030 1.6820
SFR	1.4198 1.4195 1.4010
FRF	5.7570 5.7560 5.7155
DFL	1.9075 1.8070 1.8805
LIT	1,263.75 1,263.50 1,250.00
CAS	1,242.7 1,242.0 1,239.6
YEN	124.8 124.75 124.87
£	1.8675 1.8615 1.8790
GOLD	459.80 455.20 444.00
SILVER	6.70 6.84 8.43

Exchange Rates

	JD (FILS)
	Buy Sell Buy Sell
S. Riyal	95 98 \$ 340.6 352.5
L. Lira	0.85 0.9 £ 843.8 658.6
S. Lira	75 80 DEM 200.1 207.4
I. Dinar	150 160 SF 240.2 246.2
K. Dinar	1300 1315 FRF 56.2 61.3
E. Pound	150 160 Yen(100) 273.1 263
U.A.E.Dh	87 68 DFL 176.6 186.1
O. Riyal	86 99 SKR 57.6 58.6
O. Riyal	92.5 93.5 L(100) 27 27.6
B. Dinar	94.5 95.5 BFL(100) 98.1 98.4

Corporate Scene

Currency issued increased in February

AMMAN (Star) — The volume of currency issued in February this year increased by JD 10.22 million compared with January. Total currency issued amounted to JD 688,669 million compared with JD 678,489 million in the previous month.

The volume of currency in circulation also increased by JD 11.77 million during the same period. According to the Central Bank of Jordan's (CBJ) monthly report, currency in circulation

amounted to JD 874,889 million in February, compared with JD 862,919 million in January. At the Financial Institution represented by commercial banks and others, the volume of currency also increased in February by JD 8,554 million. In addition, commercial banks' deposits at the CBJ increased during the same period by JD 9,122 million. Deposits amounted to JD 116,894 million compared with JD 107,772 million in January.

Money market

Gulf Currencies

S. Riyal	3.7502-07
K. Dinar	0.27480-70
B. Dinar	0.37893-03
Q. Riyal	3.8390-20
O. Riyal	0.38600-10
L. Lira	369 - 370
U.A.E.DH	3.8720-40

Source: A.S.L., O.B.U., Bahrain

GOLD IN JORDAN

AMMAN (Star) — Prices of gold in Amman for this week were as follows:

16 ct. JD 3,900 per gramme
21 ct. JD 4,800 per gramme
24 ct. JD 5,700 per gramme
One kilogramme (9999) JD 5,300,000
Ounces JD 177,000
(10 gm x 31 grams)
Rashad Pound JD 33,000
(Seven grammes)
Starling Pound JD 37,500
(8 grams)

Source: Yousef Abu Sara, Jewellers, Amman.

Gold

International

LONDON (AP) — Late gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):

London	459.80 bid
Paris	closed fixed
Frankfurt	closed fixed
Zurich	closed bid
Hong Kong	480.91 bid

Spot Metals

NEW YORK (AP) — Spot nonferrous metal prices:

Aluminum	— 1.2850 \$ per pound
Copper	— 1.09 1-2-1.10 \$ a pound
Lead	— 0.34 cents a pound
Zinc	— 0.55-57 cents a pound
Tin	— 4.2556 \$ per pound
Gold	— 467.25 \$ per troy ounce
Silver	6.760 \$ per troy ounce
Mercury	— 320.00-330.00 \$ per 76-pound flask
Platinum	— 548.00-555.00 \$ per troy ounce

Amman Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a list of 54 companies which traded in the Amman Financial Market, listed in the following order: 1-20 companies whose share prices increased, 21-43 companies whose share prices decreased, and 44-54 companies which had no change in the prices of their shares.

	Opening	Closing	Day
1. Ind. Oav. Bank	1,410	1,420	
2. Jo. Kwt. Bank	1,460	1,500	
3. R.Ea. Fin. Corp.	14,000	14,500	
4. Arab Fin. Corp. Jo.	1,380	1,380	
5. Jo. Securities Corp.	770	790	
6. Jo. Inv. & Fin. Corp.	1,610	1,650	
7. R.Ea. Inv. Co.	360	400	
8. United Ins.	800	810	
9. Jo. Electricity	1,470	1,490	
10. Petra Projects	870	890	
11. Ta'jroo, Eq. Hirs	780	780	
12. Jo. Gult. R. Es. Inv. Corp.	290	300	
13. Jo. Cement Fac.	1,070	1,100	
14. Jo. Phosphate Mines	2,250	2,280	
15. Jo. Petroleum Ref.	7,080	7,150	
16. Jo. Dairy	660	1,000	
17. Jo. Pipe Mgt.	1,140	1,200	
18. Jo. Glass Ind.	980	990	
19. Dar. Al-Dewa	1,420	1,430	
20. Intarmed. Petro-Chem.	1,320	1,380	
21. Universal Chem. Ind.	1,580	1,580	
22. Jo. Rock Wool	810	820	
23. Jo. Ind. & Match.	630	650	
24. Jo. Wood Ind.	1,110	1,120	
25. Jo. Sulpho-Chem.	2,750	2,770	
26. Arab Bank	114,100	113,250	
27. Bank of Jordan	15,600	15,000	
28. Housing Bank	1,740	1,720	
29. Jo. Islamic Bank	1,880	1,860	
30. Jo. Fin. House	1,180	1,060	
31. Fin. & Cr. Corp.	520	510	
32. Ahia Nat. Ins.	1,280	1,240	
33. Dar. Al-Shehab	440	430	
34. Jo. Nat. Lines	650	640	
35. Woolen Ind.	810	730	
36. Ind. Com. & Agr.	1,320	1,310	
37. Arab Pharm. Mgt.	2,000	1,980	
38. Jo. Paper & Cardboard Fac.	3,050	3,000	
39. Jo. Spin. & Weav.	780	780	
40. Arab Aluminium Ind.	1,780	1,780	
41. Nat. Steel	2,790	2,760	
42. Jo. Chem. Ind.	1,540	1,520	
43. Jo. Nat. Bank	2,480	2,490	
44. Jo. Gulf Bank	1,180	1,180	
45. Al-Mashrak Cur. Ex.	14,500	14,500	
46. Nat. Fin. Inv.	1,800	1,800	
47. Nat. Portfolio Securities	720	720	
48. Darco	420	420	
49. Int. Contracting & Inv.	220	200	
50. Jo. Ceramic Ind.	1,050	1,050	
51. Arab Chemical & Large Ind.	3,950	3,950	
52. Jo. Lime & Silic. Brick Ind.	240	240	
53. Aladdin	1,190	1,190	
54. Nat. Cable & Wire Mgt.	970	970	

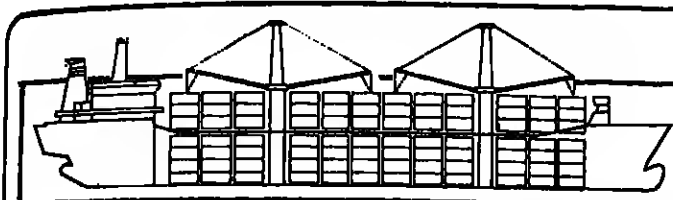
Kuwait Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a list of the stock closing prices in the Kuwait Financial Market as quoted by Al-Anba on 23 May 1988 compared with the previous closing:

Kw. Nat. Bank	0.870
Gulf Bank	0.355
Comm. Bank	0.248
Kwt. Ahil Bank	0.295
Kwt. & M.E. Bank	0.305
Barqan Bank	0.244
Kwt. House of Fin.	0.420
Kwt. Inv.	0.174
Int. Inv.	0.158
I.F.A.	0.114
Inv. Pearl	0.108
Warba Ins.	0.480
Kwt. R.Ea.	0.224
United R.Es.	0.118
Nat. R.Es.	0.218
Ref. Ind.	0.425
Pharm. Ind.	0.248
P. Warehouse	0.168
Com. Mkt. Cmpx	0.021
Mobile Tele.	0.380
Kwt. Computers	0.198
Kwt. foods	0.0300

Non-Kuwaiti Companies

Bahrain Int. Bank	0.088
Coast Inv.	0.078
Arab Inv.	0.0375



Vessels calling on Aqaba Port

Amin Kavar & Sons Co Red Sea Shipping Agency

Serving Area	Name of Line	Name of Vessel	Arrival Date
A) Far East - (Container + Conv.)	Mitsui O.S.K. Lines	Titan Eastem Splendour	11/05/88
		Clover Ace	25/05/88
		Kubber	01/06/88
		Anthos	03/06/88
		Agios Andreas	08/06/88
		Eastem Harmony	28/06/88
		Trident Energy	06/07/88
B) South Europe - (Container + Conv.)	Sudan Shipping Line Ltd.	White Nile 4/88	23/05/88
		Blue Nile 5/88	22/06/88
		White Nile 5/88	24/06/88
C) South Europe / East Africa - (Container + RoRo)	Lloyd Trieste Line	Silvana 5/88	01/06/88
		Duno 8/88	24/06/88
		Silvana 7/88	12/07/88
D) U.S.A.-Canada - Australia (Bulk)	Gearbulk Line	Ruth	24/05/88
		Ebro	28/05/88
		Pacific Prominence	25/05/88
		Chen Fortune	28/05/88
		Amara Terza	28/05/88
		Quobec	31/05/88
		O. Navigator	01/06/88
		Northern L.	07/06/88
E) North Cent. Ports (Conv.)	Gearbulk Line	Seaguardian	07/06/88
		Comorant Arrow	29/06/88
		Lala	
F) Red Sea Ports - (Conv.)	Pan Arab Line	Aldrial	28/05/88
	National Maritime	Al Ahran 2	20/06/88
G) GDR + North Continent + Valencia Europe (Container)	D.S.R.	Kote Jaya	17/05/88
		Kote Maju	28/05/88
		Pritzelwik	1/5/88
		S. Jaahn	18/5/88
		Red Sea Explorer	28/5/88
		Red Sea Enterprise	29/5/88
H) Europe (Ro-Ro)	Huel	Huel Margerita	17/4/88
		Huel Traveller	6/5/88
		Huel Tracer	21/5/88
I) Eastern Europe (Conv. + Cont.)	POL	WI-Lokietak	22/5/88
J) North America (Conv. + Cont.)	Ocala Liberty Confito		T.S.
K) Egypt + Red Sea	Kawer Egypt	Alkerema	29/4/88
L) China	Cosco	Riza Isik	28/4/88
M) India	Jugolijis	Kumrovec	19/4/88
N) Charter	Georgios M. Moudogaa		28/4/88
	Pacific		30/4/88

Arab Containers Services Co.

— R.M.S. Laguna, Voyage No. 48, departing Venice 6 May, Ravenna 7 May, arriving Aqaba 18 May 1988.
— R.M.S. Stephan J., Voyage No. 48, departing Venice 8 June, Ravenna 7 June, arriving Aqaba 17 June 1988.
— R.M.S. T.B.N., Voyage No. 48, departing Ravenna 15 June, Venice 17 June, arriving Aqaba 27 June 1988.
— Thame, Captain Bea, Voyage No. 5, departing Brazilian porta 31 March, arriving Aqaba 21 May 1988.

— Thame, Trident Eagle, Voyage No. 8, departing Brazilian porta 2 April, arriving Aqaba 5 May 1988.
— Thame, Eastern Wzeman, Voyage No. 7, departing Brazilian porta 13 May, arriving Aqaba 14-22 June 1988.
— Thame, Trident Oak, Voyage No. 8, departing Brazilian porta 25 May, arriving Aqaba 8 July 1988.
— Thame, Trident Eagle, Voyage No. 9, departing Brazilian porta 30 June, arriving Aqaba 20 August 1988.

Foreign companies

AMMAN (Star) — The following is a list of international firms, with a multitude of specialties, wishing to establish export & import ties with Jordanian firms. Interested companies may initiate direct contacts at their addresses accordingly:

Interpreted Commercial Company, 2, Tougas Street, Near ITA Fall, Ground Floor, Room 1/2, Lagos, Nigeria (varieties)

Tasyu International Trading Co., Ltd., Tasyu Int'l Bldg., 88 Talkok Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong. (Sports wear and equipment)

Tape City, 2703 Elmwood Ave., Kermore, NY 14217, U.S.A. (Arabic video tapes)

Enterprise National Des Matériaux, De Travaux Publics, Ain-Smara, B.P. No. 67, Algeria (construction equipment)

Die International Inc., 1838 MCPO, Mexico, Metro Manila, Philippines (varieties)

Hain Marketing GMBH Co. Kg., Postfach 180120, D-5400 Koblenz, W. Germany. (wood)

Hain Marketing GMBH Co. Kg., Postfach 180120, D-5400 Koblenz, W. Germany. (calcium)

Rolf Owsen GMBH, Postfach 23 28, D-2350 Flensburg, W. Germany. (Polyethylene bags)

Algeya Enterprises, P.O. Box 181, Boko Awo Street, Lagos - Nigeria (varieties)

New-York Hamburger Gummo-Waaren Compagnie-Aktiengesellschaft, Postfach 90 10 20, 2100 Hamburg 90, Germany (hair styling equipment)

Bherat Rubber Products, Naar Railway Crossing, Ram Nagar, Jalandhar-144 008, India. (rubber shoes)

Harmen Impex Pvt. Ltd., 305 Secco Shawar, B-2/2, Axapour Complex, P.O. Box No. 8018, Delhi-110033, India. (car spare parts)

Parkscana Limited, G.P.O. Box 4875, Hong Kong. (stationery)

Lyne Regle Foods Ltd., 7 Windsor Court, Mosecow Road, London W2 4SN, England. (foodstuffs)

T.T. Pascoe Limited, York Chambers, Swansea SE1 3ni, England (Jules)

Nader, 12 Tha Pines, 38 The Avenue, Poole, England. (video tapes)

Nurie, Electrical And Welding Machines, Industry And Trade Co.,

T. Gargour & Fils

Red Sea Area Services

Serving Area	Name of Line	Name of Vessel	Arriving Date
A) Far East - (Container + Conv.)	Mitsui O.S.K. Lines	Titan Eastem Splendour	11/05/88
		Clover Ace	25/05/88
		Kubber	01/06/88
		Anthos	03/06/88
		Agios Andreas	08/06/88
		Eastem Harmony	28/06/88
		Trident Energy	06/07/88
B) South Europe - (Container + Conv.)	Sudan Shipping Line Ltd.	White Nile 4/88	23/05/88
		Blue Nile 5/88	22/06/88
		White Nile 5/88	24/06/88
C) South Europe / East Africa - (Container + RoRo)	Lloyd Trieste Line	Silvana 5/88	01/06/88
		Duno 8/88	24/06/88
		Silvana 7/88	12/07/88
D) U.S.A.-Canada - Australia (Bulk)	Gearbulk Line	Ruth	24/05/88
		Ebro	28/05/88
		Pacific Prominence	25/05/88
		Chen Fortune	28/05/88
		Amara Terza	28/05/88
		Quobec	31/05/88
		O. Navigator	01/06/88
		Northern L.	07/06/88
E) North Cent. Ports (Conv.)	Gearbulk Line	Seaguardian	07/06/88
		Comorant Arrow	29/06/88
		Lala	
F) Red Sea Ports - (Conv.)	Pan Arab Line	Aldrial	28/05/88
	National Maritime	Al Ahran 2	20/06/88

Jordan National Lines



Reem Yasin's Cinema Corner

CITIZEN KANE

AMONG THE "Hollywood Greats" on the American Centre's calendar this month, the film that was shown last week is one that is often acclaimed as "the greatest picture of all time." If this is too absurd a statement to be attached to any single film, "Citizen Kane" certainly deserves a great deal of its praise.

It is essential to take into consideration the time of production of the film. Made in 1941, it can still measure up to and successfully compete with some of the greatest works made almost half a century later. But compared with everything that came before it, one can confidently say that the cinema came of age in 1941 with the release of "Citizen Kane".

The film proves (among other things) the early genius of Orson Welles, who starred, directed and co-wrote this Academy Award winner. As Charles Foster Kane himself, Welles portrayed the character of William Randolph Hearst, the famous newspaper tycoon. The story of the film parallels the rise and decline of this press magnate, a fact that made quite a stir at the time and led to the delay of the film's public release.

The story of the film is that of the career, ambition, the fall and inevitable death of Charles Kane. Starting with his death it is all told in flashback — a great novelty at the time. Kane's last word before his death (the first to be uttered in the film) is: "Rosebud". This leads a viewer to reporter to investigate the secret behind this word by asking Kane's friends, colleagues, mistresses and wife about the significance of the word in his life. Each flashback is narrated by a different person, and needless to say each gives a different view of the dead man. These discrepancies and the different prejudices add to the enigmatic quality of Kane himself.

The mystery of "Rosebud" is solved but this, however, does not seem so important as the investigation of the word itself. As the reporter himself confesses at the end of the film, a single word does not make up a man's whole life... "Rosebud" is just a piece in the jigsaw puzzle.

In fact the whole film is a brilliant jigsaw, an ingenious patchwork of skilfully blended sights and sounds that make it the flamboyant cinematic experiment that it was. The clever camera work, the tricky and very attractive lighting, the split-second editing, the deep-focus photography and the sometimes cheeky musical score are all elements that add up to the great fascination of the film.

But apart from all its technical expertise, visual novelty and highly developed stylistic methods, "Citizen Kane" remains basically as the story of "a man who got everything he wanted... and then lost it", a man whose life ended in that terrible and arid loneliness that must have haunted Midas himself... A man whose private life was made so public that it made the "No Trespassing" sign that opens and ends the film even more haunting.

Recent film releases

Above The Law (R) Steven Seagal — Siem-bang actioner about cop who mops up Chicago drug dealers. Much noise and mayhem (Fair).

Bad Dreams (R) Jennifer Rubin — Inept, gory horror story involving suicide rituals (Boring).

Beetle Juice (PG) Michael Keaton — Ghosts seek help in haunting a house. Uninspired comedy falls flat (Fair).

Blind Blues (PG) Matthew Broderick — Agreeable but flat account of World War II army basic training (Fair).

Bright Lights, Big City (R) Michael J. Fox — Dull story of cocaine-snorting young men on self-destructive path (Fair).

D.O.A. (R) Dennis Quaid — Inventive mystery about poisoned man who seeks his own murderer (Good).

18 Again (PG) George Burns — Swinging grandfather inhabits body of shy grandson. George still exudes pizzazz (Good).

Good Morning, Vietnam (R) Robin Williams — Williams is at his best as iconoclastic disk jockey in Saigon (Good).

Johnny Be Good (PG-13) Anthony Michael Hall — High school quarterback is courted by sleazy recruiters. Botched comedy (Boring).

The Last Emperor (PG-13) John Lone — Beautifully filmed, sweeping epic of China's last imperial ruler. Visually exciting (Great).

Masquerade (R) Rob Lowe, Meg Tilly — Atmospheric mystery-romance set in the posh hamptons of Long Island (Good).

Moonstruck (PG) Cher — Nifty ethnic comedy about an Italian-American family facing problems of romance (Good).



Your TV guide

Channel 2

Saturday

5:45 Le Chevalier de Par-dillon: Jean marie Loduise but their joy is short-lived.
7:00 News in French.
7:15 Un DB de Plus with guest Richard Anconina
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Mr Belvedere
9:10 Varieties
10:00 News in English.

10:20 Feature Film: "Murder by Death" — An invitation to "dinner and a murder" has been sent by eccentric millionaire Lionel Tweak (Truman Capote) to five of the world's most famous detectives: Belgium's Miro Perrier (James Coco), private eye Sam Diamond (Peter Falk) from the US; England's famous female sleuth, Jessica Marbles (Ella Lanchester), intractable Oriental Sidney Wang (Peter Sellers); and the urbane Dick and Nora Charleston (David Niven and Maggie Smith). Tweak's house staff includes the blind butler Bensonnum (Sir Alec Guinness) and the deaf-mute cook Yetta (Nancy Walker).

Sunday

8:00 Rue Carnot
8:30 L'ecole des Fane: this week's guest: Gilbert Montagne
7:00 News in French
7:15 Science
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Check It Out:
9:10 New documentary "Japan" — The first programme, The Electronic Tribe, focuses on the contrasts between the present-day life of factory workers and the inherited religious and rural customs still found in the ordinary home.

10:00 News in English
10:20 Private Eye "War Buddy."
11:30 Rich Man, Poor Man

Monday

8:00 Un Chateau au Soleil: The romance of their children is rocky, but that between Arnie and Marie Pierre is still unresolved.
7:00 News in French
7:15 Sports Magazine
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Perfect Strangers
9:10 Secret Army
10:00 News in English
10:20 Feature Film

Tuesday

8:30 Lucky Luke: Gabotege is delaying construction of the transcontinental railway.
7:00 News in French
7:15 Un DB de Plus: with guest Vanessa Paradi
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 I Married Dora: Peter's boss retires but, with too much time on his hands, drives the family crazy.
9:10 Nuclear Weapons: Pipi episode



DAVID FROST
SHAWN SOUTHWICK



10:00 News in English
10:20 Murder She Wrote: Murder and robbery on a trans-Atlantic flight teama Jessica with an inspector from Scotland Yard
11:30 Rich Man, Poor Man

Wednesday

8:00 Champs Elysees, with Catherine Larand
7:00 News in French
7:15 Aujourd'hui en Jordanie, with Saleh Madi
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 The Spectacular World of Guinness Records hosted by David Frost: Surfing often takes danger when riding waves, but fewer than a dozen are brave and skilful enough to challenge the monster surf of Waimea Bay, Oahu. Here the waves regularly tower 25 feet or more, the biggest rideable eurt on Earth. This programme introduces you to Kenny Bradshaw, the most famous tamer of Waimea's crushing huge awells. Bradshaw expounds on the risk and thrills of high-wave surfing. Guinness' camera captures his daring attempts to ride Waimea's wildest, record-breaking waves!
9:00 Hooperman
9:30 Twilight Zone: Little Boy Lost
10:00 News in English
10:20 New drama series, The Charm, about the pre-war career of Ralph Ernael Gorea womaniser, awindler and murderer. Nigel Havers stars as Gorea, a determined social climber, irresistible seducer of women and a ruthless opportunist. He just for money, women and power sets him inexorably on the path to murder.

11:20 Three's Company: After the male manager quits, Janet runs the shop efficiently with the help of Chloe, a new employee with an eye-catching figure, but doubts that the chauvinist owner, Mr Compton, would promote a woman. Then Compton makes an announcement that terrifies Janet to seek a new image.

Thursday

8:00 Rue Carnot
8:30 Le monde magique de Chantal Goya
7:00 News in French
7:15 Un DB de Plus: with guest Serge Lame
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Charlie Chaplin:
9:10 New mini series Anne of the Five Towns, a four-part dramatization of one of the great love stories of fiction.

10:00 News in English
10:20 Feature Film

8:30 Feature Film: "Un Gars A Paris", a comedy which sees a country bumpkin realise his dream to visit the big city, and maybe even meet a beautiful girl.
7:00 News in French
7:15 Le Dextrene: the uses and production of this sugar substitute in medicine and candy.
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Carol Burnett
9:10 Magnum: "Solo Flight" injured after a plane crash, Magnum thinks back to his Vietnam war experiences.

10:00 News in English
10:20 Falcon Crest
11:30 Rich Man, Poor Man

Meditation on Petra in paint

By Vanessa Batrouni
Special to The Star

NATURE HAS long been the major source of inspiration to artists whether it be worked from directly, from memory or from fantasy. For Soha Shoman, who first exhibited a series of figurative rock studies at the National Gallery in 1986, Jordan's natural landscape has long been such a timeless source for her creative impulses. In her latest exhibition of seven paintings currently on show at the Royal Cultural Centre, the infinite variety of colour and atmospheric of the rock formations in Petra has produced a parallel wealth of artistic interpretations.

Ms Shoman's meditation on Petra has led her from the figurative to the abstract in a revealing interactive process between the observer and the observed. Propelled by a personal quest for understanding what lies behind the nature of being, she has looked beyond the physical character of her subject to its metaphysical properties.

The viewer is introduced to the exhibition at the doorway by a small collection of photographs of the site and caves at Petra which clearly show the abstraction in nature when viewed from varying perspectives. The abstraction is developed further in watercolour and ink miniatures where the exaggerated rhythmic movement of the rock formations exude an almost oriental split in their elaborate gyrations.

The first oil paintings of Petra are semi figurative. A sun drenched landscape is conveyed

through luminous pinks and oranges that wash out lines and blur shapes in an impressionistic haze of colour. All these early works are infused with light which Ms Shoman regards as the starting point of life but which throughout the studies is slowly eradicated through the use of cooler, light negative colours such as blue, grey and dark red.

The bulk of the work is dominated by the naturally dramatic configuration of the site where a sliver of light is sandwiched between two solid rock faces. Ms Shoman's contemplation of this configuration revealed to her the ancient Chinese understanding of unity through opposites. In other words the band of light would not exist without the rocks and the outline of the rocks would not exist without the light.

The simplicity of this law is reflected in the simplicity of the artist's interpretations which in one oil on paper reduces the site to a black and white painting that retains all the drama and power of the original. The unity of opposites is then played with by Ms Shoman on an endless keyboard of colour, colour tension and movement.

At times, the cold harsh rock-ness of rock is reproduced with stark clarity and at others is transformed into a liquid transparency or prismatic swirl. Nocturnal and diurnal studies of the rocks and the resulting colour contrasts are emphasized in two screens, one side light filled and warm, the other side dark, cold and menacing. Colour tension is most developed in the purely ab-

stract works where all evidence of the original subject motif has been dissolved into vertical or horizontal bands of colour. The bands of colour although interspersed with greens and blues are dominated by light-emitting yellows and oranges that cause the surface to vibrate and come alive.

In contrast, the less successful quartets where light is absent and the composition is conceived in tones of black, blue and muted reds — night colours, there is a loss of contrast and contact with the underlying idea.

The composition of the cave studies also rely on the unity of the two opposing forces of light and solid matter, reduced to colour opposites. Here the viewer is placed inside the cave looking out so that the light is framed by the dark rock edges. The intensity of the outside heat is captured in thick pools of orange, whilst the almost dripping coldness of the interior is conveyed in a brooding black.

Here the density of the medium (oil) detracts from the luminous quality of light and the result is a rather flat and at times dead surface that relies on the brilliance of the oranges and the too-broad curves to animate the scenes.

More interesting are the oil on paper paintings that overcome this density with the paper's resistance to the medium. The effect is a looser surface where the oil flows and does not compact, where the blacks and blues of night rocks elicit a transparent liquidity and the movement of the lines is not hampered by a cloying consistency.



The drama and power of the site on canvas

The portrayal of the awesome majesty of Petra, "the dream city carved out of solid rock" has been attempted by many artists but nowhere has it been a catalyst for an idea which was then developed and evolved in a

style through a series of paintings. Although the "idea" at times proves to be stronger than the handling of it, the exhibition is not only an artistic stimulation, but a coherent treatise on what can be an overworked subject.

Exile nourishes pianist's art

This is the second in a series of articles featuring some Filipino personalities who have been making indelible marks on the local scene.

JOSEPH VILLADIEGO is a young Filipino pianist who has been contributing to Amman's cultural life since 1984. He is a professional performer and teacher of piano and music theory at the G.R.H.O. MA School of Music, which was founded in 1973 by Nancy Zaneniri, a pianist herself and the Local Representative in Jordan of the Associated Schools of Music. "Mr Villadiego is a real artist," says music critic Jean-Claude Elie. "More than a talented performer, he is a complete musician who has his own philosophical ideas about music, and expresses his views with great clarity and sensitivity. The piano is the tool which allows him to convey the delicate feelings and emotions music evokes or translates."

In general, a pianist's love of Chopin is taken as an indication of one's familiarity with great musical technique. Villadiego is no exception to this rule. He has mastered his talents beautifully when his hands start flying, almost flowing on the keyboard to



Joseph Villadiego

become integrated parts of the instrument, making it appear as though he and the piano are one and not two different entities. He also has excellent control on the piano's wide dynamic range.

Villadiego was born in Sarileya, Quezon Province. He started

taking piano lessons at the age of nine, and on scholarship from the Music Promotion Foundation of the Philippines, he obtained his B.Sc. in Music graduating cum laude from the Philippine College of Music and Fine Arts, an affiliate of the Philippine

Women's University, in Manila in March, 1983.

Shortly after graduation, he performed at a solo recital entitled "An Evening of Chopin" which was held at the Nileon Tower in Makati. He later joined the Philippine Music Ensemble as Piano Soloist and Accompanist in its initial tour of the United States of America and Canada. Towards the end of 1983 and early 1984, he worked as an Assistant Rehearsal Master during the maiden production of the Opera Company of the Philippines.

He also toured the People's Republic of China with the Yellow River Ensemble, a Filipino-Chinese cultural exchange group performing Filipino and Chinese music.

Recruited from Manila by Mrs Zaneniri, who commits herself to the upholding of musical awareness and standards in Jordan, he came to Amman and joined the G.R.H.O. MA School of Music staff in the summer of 1984. He has, since then, considered and made Jordan his place of artistic exile, thus continuing a legacy of music-making as a gift of heritage in classical discipline.

Villadiego's musical activities in Amman are not limited to his teaching nor to his recent piano recital. He has also accompanied the YWCA Choir during its Annual Choral Concert at the Royal Cultural Centre and in February this year he played a piano solo, and accompanied several foreign instrumentalists at a programme designed to raise funds for the newly-established Conservatoire of Music held at the residence of Isam Salim.

For several reasons, Jordan has attracted this young artist's

sensitivity. He says, "I was looking for a peaceful life, a contrast to the hectic pace and excitement of Manila. Solitude provides an important element necessary to develop artistic maturity and perspective. Here I have found solace, spiritual rescue, enhanced by the Jordan climate which is one of the best in the world."

"Before joining the mainstream of activity once again, years with G.R.H.O. MA, building up potential artists and tutored teachers of music, a demanding administrative job for the Associated Schools of Music Representative, being in touch with the Xeno-culture, understanding the Filipino dilemma abroad, the scope of the world as seen by the traveller's eyes, the honing of my concept of sound, feeling and technique integration, practicing, collecting, astrology... this is my life in Jordan."

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Dadhaiah blooma P 28

• The Parent - Teacher Association of the New English School held its first meeting last week in the library of the school. During the meeting the board was elected and a plan proposed for the next academic year. Officers of the board are: Chairman Mr. Hutsiz, Secretary Obalide Bushnak, Treasurer Lella Nadi, Social Secretary Shiham Sama'n, and Public Relations Sameere Kousous. Additional members are Meha Abu Yagi, Dr. Basel Kourash, and representing the teaching staff are Mrs. Santos and Mouna Alam.

• All systems are go as the British Ladies of Amman (a group which includes lots of "commonwealth" members too) are gearing up for their famous annual summer fair at the Ambassador's residence. This is the group's most important function of the year to raise funds for local charities. The fair takes place on 27 May from 11 am to 5 pm.

• The Education Department at UNRWA is bidding farewell to one of its oldest staff members, Bryan Brared. Mr. Brared has been with the agency for about 20 years now as a math expert, and is known by all by his honest work and dedication. Now as he approaches his 60th birthday, he is due to retire. On this occasion, his colleagues at UNRWA H.Q. Amman held a farewell lunch party for him at the InterContinental Hotel, followed by drinks at the residence of staff member Able Haddad. As a gesture of gratitude for all the efforts he made to improve the educational standard of generations of Palestinian youth, and as a souvenir from the region he lived in for more than 20 years, he was presented with two "orientalist pictures" of Jerusalem.

"I have come to appreciate Jordan very much during my stay. It has been very interesting to follow up the development efforts in various aspects, particularly the Jordan Valley projects, which could serve as a model to other countries, with respect to methodology and implementation," Mr. Brared told the Star. He also said that he was lucky to have had a very interesting job in UNRWA. "I hope that I have made some contribution to the education of the Palestinian youth."

• Hurray for the NECC team who won the Coach Tests of the Amman Little League for baseball. Needless to say Coach Liz Henna was ecstatic when her team received the trophy last Friday at the American School.

• With great regret, it has been

People & events



Our heartfelt congratulations to the Royal Family on the engagement of Har Royal Highness Princess Alia to Mohammad Anwar Al-Salah on 15 May at the Royal Court. Best wishes too to the happy couple.

Photo by Zohrab

announced that the final qualifying tournaments for the Seoul Olympics, which took place in Osaka, Japan, last week, excluded our Jordanian Tennis champion Hani Al-Ali, as he lost against his opponent, the Telpal champion, 6/4, 6/4. The loss was not a great shock actually, as Al Ali arrived in Osaka accompanied by his coach Tarek Sa'adi, only hours before his game.

"The odds would have been to our advantage had we arrived a few days earlier," coach Tarek told the Star. "We were suffering from jet lag, following a two-day flight. We were sleepy and exhausted. On top of that, the climate was different, and there were many things we had to get

accustomed to before the tournament started. In my opinion Hani would have beaten his opponent easily had he been in good shape."

At the end we wonder...who is to blame for such drastic planning?

• In spite of the killing heat we've prevailed last Friday, in Khell's "Lebanese Home" restaurant in Jereh was as crowded as every other Friday. The heat did not dull the taste of her famous mezzes for the guests which included the Lebanese Ambassador Butros Ghali, his host Antoine Habib, Emil Sheker and his wife Sommeysa, Raymond Staphene and his

wife Lora and his cute 4D-year-old Carol, and last but not least Antoine Terraf and his wife Sihem.

• After a round of about 50 days of touring on the other side of the globe — Europe, the United States and Brazil — the Zowain family is back, bags full of nice souvenirs and happy memories. The returning couple, Antoine and Huda, have had a marvelous welcome home, as they are considered one of the most prominent couples in town, and the most sociable.

• To Tony Ica — its been good knowing you, yar ya woofel

From Gazza, Keith, Jaapy Bill and the rest of the LAL crew.

• On 22 May the American Community School presented awards to students involved in the 1987-88 extra-curricular activities which include fine arts, sports and student government.

Congratulations to all the students, coaches and parents involved in making this another successful academic year.

A note to students returning next year from Superintendents Richard Krejcar — keep the excellent tradition that the students of A.C.S. have started. Seniors — congratulations on a superb effort this year!

"We have been in Jordan for three and a half years and would have been happy to stay longer," says British Embassy First Secretary (Commercial) David Hawkes who, with his wife Betty, leaves Amman on 2 June for a stint in London. The Hawkeses will be spending a week in Egypt on their way home and in the meantime have been caught up in the round of farewells that always marks a departure from Jordan.

A relaxing barbeque hosted by Bill and Jacky Hamilton last Wednesday was just one of many occasions for friends of Hawkes to wish them well, while on Saturday the Hawkeses invited friends to a reception that was both a farewell and a chance to meet their replacements Martin and Pat Thomas. The newcomers arrived from London this week and to their great pleasure have already met up with a number of old friends from their earlier postings to Brazil and the Soviet Union.

• Mohammed Saket celebrated his first birthday last Sunday with his parents Mouna and Lama and his three-year-old sister Rewan. His grandparents Mr and Mrs Musa Saket, former head of the Supreme Court, and Mr and Mrs Mohammed Kilani, former President of the Water Authority, and all of his many aunts, uncles and cousins attended the party.

• The Friends of Archaeology trip for 27 May will be to Beir Ra and Abila. Um Quas has been dropped from the itinerary because another trip is being planned to that site for July, and will be led by Dr Thomas Webster.

Friends should also note that 1 June is the absolutely latest date for submitting names for the June trip to Turkey. Call Edmund Busse at 644835 or Mena Zaghoul at 644482 for more details.

health

Infertility—the heartache, the hopes

By Lama Kilani
Special to The Star

ONE OF the hardest things that a couple can face, especially at the beginning of their married life, is the realization that they have been trying for a baby for quite a while and nothing is happening.

Once this happens it can become like an obsession with the couple—the monthly waiting, the period showing up, the depression afterwards. The best thing to do in this case is to visit an infertility clinic where tests can be done on both husband and wife and the cause of infertility can be found and treated.

Infertility means the inability to conceive, and it may result from a number of factors. To find out more The Star went to visit the newly established Jordan Centre for Infertility, where we met Dr Raja Karaki, a member of the Jordanian Team for Infertility headed by Dr Zaid Kilani.

Dr Karaki assured us that most normal women who have sexual intercourse two or three times a week become pregnant within a year of normal married life. There is, however, no need to worry if pregnancy does not occur immediately after trying for a baby. If nothing has happened by the end of a year, a doctor should be consulted.

Conception, Dr Karaki explains, is most likely to occur when intercourse takes place about the time of ovulation. When a woman has a normal twenty-eight day menstrual cycle, ovulation usually occurs on the fourteenth day, counting the first day of the menstrual period as day number one. Intercourse at this time is most likely to be successful, especially if the man is "tested".

The younger and healthier the couple is, the greater are their chances of having a family when they want to. Couples who are overweight, overfed, worried, or who eat, drink or smoke too much, will find it more difficult to achieve a pregnancy and to have a really healthy baby.

Some women who do not become pregnant as quickly as they wish become over-anxious. This, Dr Karaki warns, makes pregnancy even less likely.

Pressure from a doctor, proper investigation and treatment, if necessary, are, of course, important. Equally important, however, is the necessity to remain calm and to get on, as much as possible, with the business of living and loving.

Physical causes of infertility are numerous, and can be either

Special to The Star

DR PAUL Feldman and clinical social worker Sharon Covington have written a booklet on "The Perfect Patient".

Some of their recommendations deal with the infertility problem in particular. They were originally written for Resolve, a newsletter for an infertility support group.

But much that they say applies to all patients.

They tell us — I have abridged or paraphrased in some places — that: "The perfect patient communicates honestly, openly and directly with the physician. This begins by abandoning the concept of doctor as a person with special skills. Communications can then flow more naturally and are less intimidating."



Dr Raja Karaki does an ultra-sound scan on a patient

Our health reporter Lama Kilani continues her family health series with a two-part examination of infertility. In this article she explores the causes, and talks to a woman who has become pregnant by in-vitro fertilization. Next week she talks to the doctors and technicians who do this delicate procedure.

from the husband or from the wife.

Him: Too few sperm, which may be a congenital defect or the result of an earlier infection like mumps which involved inflammation of the testicles. A low sperm count may also result from poor general health.

Her: Failure to ovulate resulting from a hormonal disturbance involving the pituitary gland, or blocked tubes as a result of an infection, termination of pregnancy or spontaneous abortion. Or, it can be that the cervical mucus is abnormal which prevents the sperm from passing through into the uterus (womb).

In some couples, everything seems to be normal in both the husband and wife, yet no conception has resulted after quite a number of years. This is called "unexplained infertility."

There are different approaches to treating each case. If the cause is failure to ovulate, hormones are given to the wife in the form of either pills or injections to stimulate the ovaries. Progesterone can be seen using an ultrasound scan where the ovum can be monitored until they mature.

Normal intercourse between husband and wife, Dr Karaki

says, can then take place at a time set by the doctor. Conception is very likely to happen after this.

If, however, the cause is either low sperm count or unsuitable cervical mucus, pregnancy is unlikely to result from normal sexual intercourse, and "artificial insemination" is used.

In this procedure semen from the husband is taken and the best sperm are chosen, after making sure that the wife has several mature ova. A probe carrying the semen is inserted deep into her womb, as close as possible to the ovum, and the sperm are released. In theory this will result in conception, but the success rate after the first try is only up to 20 per cent and the couple should not be discouraged from trying again and again even up to six times; the success rate after the sixth try is 50 per cent.

The last form of treatment, involving women with blocked tubes, is "in-vitro fertilization" (I.V.F.) or what is commonly known as test tube babies. This involves the fertilization of the mature ovum by the semen outside the body, and the subsequent transfer of the embryo or several embryos to the woman's uterus. The success rate here is up to 40 per cent. This method is normally only used as a last resort for couples who have no hope of conceiving in any other way.

Dr Karaki says that they have been quite successful in establishing pregnancy in a number of women who otherwise would not have gotten pregnant. Jordan has become known as a specialized centre in the Middle East for infertility and the clinic sees patients from all over the Arab world.

"Only a few weeks ago a Kuwaiti patient of ours who got pregnant through the I.V.F. programme had a baby boy in Kuwait, and we have two more patients waiting to deliver, in Algeria and Bahrain."

A 25-year old woman who went through the I.V.F. procedure five times before finally getting pregnant talked to the Star. Rima (not her real name), said that she has been married for five years, and when she went to see what was wrong with both her and her husband at the Jordan Centre for Infertility, she was told that she would definitely not be able to get pregnant except by the I.V.F. programme.

"The Team," she said, "were very hopeful and encouraged me to go through with it. The first try was a failure, as was the second and the third and the fourth! I was extremely depressed for days after each attempt. I seriously thought of giving up."

Her husband, she hastened to add, was very supportive throughout.

"Dr Kilani, sent for us after the fourth failure. He upped our morale and told us to try for a fifth time. We went through the attempt, but I was losing hope. So when Lina Kahwaji phoned me and told me the result was positive, that I was pregnant, I couldn't believe it. I had another test done to make sure, and there it was again — pregnant!"

Rima went for an ultrasound scan, and was amazed to find that she was carrying twins. Both Rima and her husband cried, and they are now (impatiently) waiting for their babies to arrive, preparing their nursery and reading all the books they can on pregnancy, labour and child care.

We also talked with the medical team who supervised her case. Dr Kilani said that the couple were very nice, quite intelligent, very co-operative. "I thought they would make good parents. After the fourth failure, which was quite a shock for all of us, we thought the couple would give up."

Dr Kilani phoned them at that point and asked them to come over and meet with the team again to discuss future aspects of their case. "As usual the question was: What should we do now? and our answer was 'keep trying.' And it was a big relief to hear that 'we trust you and we are willing to try again if you think we stand a chance.' And indeed they tried for the fifth time, and this time the unbelievable happened. Rima became pregnant, and with twins!"

"Miss Kahwaji conveyed the good news and I was told Rima couldn't believe it. She cried on the phone and said 'the miracle has happened.' Dr Kilani says that this couple, who he liked very much, phoned him and expressed their appreciation and thanked the team.

In fact, Dr Kilani thanked them for their patience, perseverance and confidence in the team. Their answer was "we never doubted the ability of the centre and the quality of the staff. The warm smile of your biologist, Miss Kahwaji, always soothed us, raised our morale and gave us hope."

may be identified as having a problem does not negate the effect on both. A workup, evaluation and treatment are much better dealt with when the spouse or companion participates in at least some visits and has a good understanding. The more involved a couple is, the better able they are to support each other and make a decision on options.

"We feel that the perfect patient is an active participant in the treatment process rather than a passive recipient of medical intervention. Such patients see the physician as a person, not a deity, and thus don't need to act like angels, silent in the wings."

"Ultimately — and at least to a great extent — patients are responsible for their own health."

The 'Perfect Patient'

"The perfect patient asks questions. Direct questions about shortcomings, possibilities of failure and alternative tests and therapies might include: What are the advantages of this test?"

Does it cause any pain, discomfort or complications? What are the benefits of this treatment over others?

"Answers to questions like these, or anything else the patient does not fully understand, should be very clear before undergoing tests or treatments. The patient can then follow directions more confidently."

"The perfect patient tells the doctor when he or she is telling them. One of the hardest things for patients to communicate is when they are unhappy with the way

they are being treated. Perhaps one of the office staff responded curtly or the doctor sounded demeaning. The hurt from such incidents can go deep and ultimately affect the doctor-patient relationship."

"However, the doctor cannot be held accountable without the opportunity to respond. Both the positive and negative issues that occur between doctor and patient need to be discussed, not avoided."

"The perfect patient seeks education. From the doctor, from other staff, from reading. Ask about useful reading."

"The perfect patient finds ways to reduce the stress caused by an illness or problem. Stress is normal, expected and usually not permanent. However, support mechanisms may be needed — support groups or seeing a therapist whose specialty is counselling."

"Hobbies, vacations, exercise and social interaction — finding other people with whom to share feelings — can help make the problems less overwhelming."

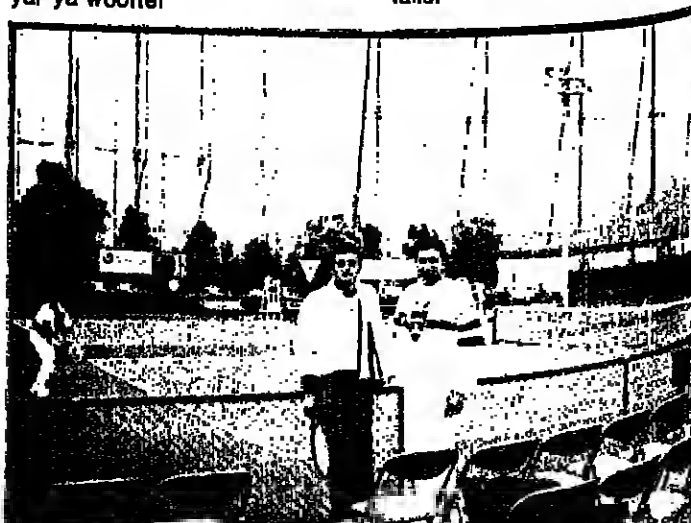
"The perfect patient — if married or otherwise with a companion — approaches illness as a couple problem. The fact that one person



The winning NECC team



Mohammad Saket is onal



Hani Al-Ali and Tarek Sa'adi in Osaka

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Independence Day

Jordanians and Arabs yesterday celebrated the joyous occasion of the country's Independence Day with heightened feelings of pride and achievement. The record of Jordan's gains in all fields of development under the wise leadership of His Majesty King Hussein speaks for itself. The past forty-one years of independence have indeed been years of strong commitment to Jordan's development, and have been years of unwavering dedication in defence of Arab goals and aspirations.

The occasion of the country's Independence Day is also a momentous opportunity to recall the fact that Jordan's long march since independence has been carefully balanced out and implemented to tackle the developmental needs of the country and to safeguard its independence against external aggression. Jordan has always played an engaged and active role in defence of the integrity of Arab soil, a position that goes back to the noble principles set out by the founding pioneers of this country, the birth place of the Great Arab Revolt. This revolt was intended to spearhead Arab resistance against all foreign intervention, and to ensure the continued freedom and sovereignty of all Arab lands.

Under the committed guidance of King Hussein, Jordan remained in the forefront in recent years in support of the legitimate rights and aspirations of the Palestinian people whose heroic uprising has won them the support of all peace-loving nations through the world. Jordan's total support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people is yet another proof of the country's dedication to the pan-Arab goals and aspirations. Jordan has also exhibited its total adherence to the principles of the Great Arab Revolt through its support for Iraq in its heroic defence of the independence of its people and the integrity of its soil.

Through the wise leadership of King Hussein, Jordan has also been able to play an important role in reviving the principles of solidarity among all Arab countries, and in bridging the gaps that have kept some Arab countries apart in recent years. Jordan's awareness of the immensity of the dangers threatening the whole Arab Nation has prompted it to work unceasingly to unify Arab positions and to close Arab ranks against all dangers.

King Hussein's dedicated leadership has also won this country the respect and admiration of virtually all countries in the community of nations, and has turned Jordan into a haven of far-sightedness and moderation, giving it an internationally-respected calibre of which it should be proud. Jordan's Independence Day is indeed a day of jubilation and pride.

A senseless carnage

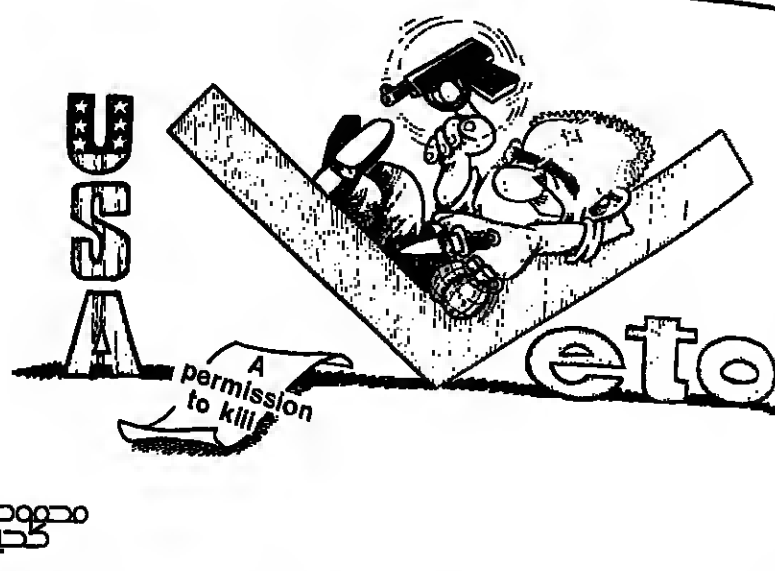
The bloody fighting in Beirut's southern suburbs between Amal Militia and Hezbollah Group has inflicted new deep wounds on the already extremely-battered Lebanese body and threatened the resumption of the civil war at a time when hopes have been high that Lebanon is getting back to normalcy. The fighting, which has been triggered by rival Shiite militia for control of the poverty-stricken southern area, is unjustifiable and can be viewed only as a further waste of human and material resources needed to confront the Israeli occupation of parts of South Lebanon.

Syria's moves to intervene to put an end to the fighting and bring the situation under control are understandable in light of the outrages which have been taking place in the southern suburbs by irresponsible groups such as the pro-Iranian Hezbollah party which receives its orders from a foreign power, namely, Iran. Tehran has been using the party for purely selfish purposes which harm both Syria's reputation and credibility, encroach on Lebanon's sovereignty, and undermine efforts to achieve national reconciliation.

Among other things, Hezbollah men are still holding several foreign hostages whom Tehran intends to use to elicit concessions from the countries to which the hostages belong. The protracted captivity of the hostages has angered the entire international community and inflamed western sentiments against Islam. At times in the past, Syria, by virtue of its military presence in Lebanon, has been accused of harbouring terrorism and was blamed for the capture of innocent Western citizens until it became clear later that Iran was doing all it can to free the innocent captives.

Syria thus cannot allow the pro-Iranian group to gain control and maintain their illegal acts and endanger Lebanon, and Syria as well, in a region considered of paramount importance to Syria's strategic interests. Syria's declared insistence on deploying its forces in the southern suburb of Beirut in the face of Iranian opposition is understandable and enjoys the support of the majority of the Lebanese and that of almost the entire Arab world.

It is hoped that Iran and its Lebanese stooges will come to reason and allow Syria to deploy its forces without resistance so as to avoid another unnecessary blood bath. Iran, after all, has no right whatsoever to interfere in Lebanon's internal affairs and factional feuds and the Syrians are apparently unprepared to tolerate Tehran's irresponsible meddling and infringement on Lebanon's sovereignty any more.



Maghreb moves one step toward unity

By Ali Behelljoub
Special to The Star

RABAT — The Maghreb has taken a major step toward unifying its ranks. Can that become a leap forward in the coming months? There is every reason to hope that pragmatic policies will prevail amid renewed perceptions of the North African stalemate.

Algeria and Morocco, in deciding to restore diplomatic relations, severed in March 1978 in the heat of the dispute over Western Sahara, formerly under Spanish colonial rule, seem to have moved from their midst more than a decade of bitterness.

The move was the result of a flurry of diplomatic activity between Rabat and Algiers, which in turn was triggered by the summit in May 1987 between Algerian President Chadli Benjedid and King Hassan of Morocco. The two met on the common frontier in the presence of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

Now a year later, after delicate negotiations at different levels, the Saudi-sponsored mini-summit seems to have at least broken the ice between the two Maghreb leaders and set the stage for further behind-the-scenes contacts. The breakthrough came in early May following a visit to Rabat by General Larbi Belkhir, head of Chadli's private office, and Cherif Messadia, who is responsible for the running of the single ruling party in Algeria, the National Liberation Front.

A reciprocal visit to Algiers by King Hassan's senior counsellor, Rada Guedira, and Driss Baari, minister of Interior and Information, culminated in the announcement of the resumption of diplomatic relations on 18 May. A joint communiqué published by the Moroccan press agency, MAP, said that the decision to re-establish relations at the ambassadorial level was made as a step toward the achievement of Maghreb unity.

Observers believe that the surprise move was at least partly prompted by Algeria's eagerness to secure King Hassan's presence at the Arab summit, scheduled to open in Algiers on 7 June. There is, of course, no dearth of genuine sentiment on both sides to bury political differences and focus attention on the more pressing economic and social problems.

The summit is a major factor, however. The Algerian leadership is anxious to have all the Arab leaders taking part in the summit to ensure its success. Nevertheless, many questions remain unanswered. Morocco and Algeria are still at loggerheads over the Sahara dispute. How the development will affect the status of the Polisario guerrilla front, which is backed by Algeria, remains uncertain.

The United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar visited Morocco on 2 May to have talks with King Hassan as part of his continuing effort to find a solution to the Western Sahara problem. The UN chief was scheduled to visit Algiers, then Nouakchott, the Mauritania capital, after his talks with King Hassan, but the visit was cancelled because of developments requiring his presence in New York.

Apparently the change of plan was due mainly to Algeria's intransigence that the Secretary General should go to the Tindouf camps to talk to Polisario leaders and not to hold talks with the Algerian leadership in Algiers.

Morocco and Algeria agree on the holding of a UN-sponsored referendum in the disputed Saharan territory, but differ on how the operation should be conducted. In March 1987, the Moroccan armed forces completed the sixth security wall to seal off the disputed territory. The wall, traversing some 2,500 kilometers along the Algerian and Mauritania frontiers, blocks out completely Polisario infiltration, except for a few kilometers of no man's land. As a result, the Polisario military activities have been seriously curtailed and the chance of any major attack has become even slimmer due to the installation of sophisticated radar detection systems.

On the diplomatic level, the attempts to isolate Morocco in the region have not been successful. Algeria signed a "friendship and concord" treaty with Tunisia in March 1983 and Mauritania joined in December that year, but plans for Libyan membership of the treaty hit a snag. Algeria told Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi he could join the treaty only after he sorted out his country's frontier problems with Morocco. This was later by the Libyan leader as a snub. He landed unexpectedly in Rabat to meet with the Moroccan monarch and sign the "Arab-African" treaty of October 14, August, 1987. The treaty not only put an end to Qaddafi's arms supplies and financial aid to the Polisario, but also ruled out a wider treaty sponsored by Algeria and aimed against Morocco.

Although the Moroccan-Libyan alliance was of short duration, Qaddafi refused to join the Algerian sponsored treaty and kept his distance. The current mood in the Maghreb is that no leader wishes to leave the other in the cold, especially at a time when oil revenues are dwindling and European protectionism is growing. As there is little resistance that the oil prices will recover soon, Polisario supporters are finding it hard to cover the front's military and diplomatic campaign expenses.

Economic common-sense therefore seems to have prevailed and the Algerian-Moroccan rapprochement may be attributed to the necessity of the Maghreb states to come to terms with the realities.

Being the key-players in a region that has suffered from ideological differences, Algeria and Morocco does not seem to lose if pragmatism does not dominate their economic and political terms. The Western Sahara question will remain the make-or-break component in the quest for the ideal of a unified Maghreb.

Ali Behelljoub is the London Bureau Chief of the Maghreb Arab Press, the national news agency of Morocco.

26 MAY 1988

The Gulf war

The case for keeping contact

COMMENTARY
Sajid Rizvi

LONDON — I have a letter on my desk, from whom where or in what language I cannot say. Encoded in its extended text about mutual friends and interests is the plaintive query: Do I think there will be a chemical war on the cities?

That I think hardly matters, but being in London I am supposed to know what common people — in the war-torn areas — feel they shall never learn. Why? London can be about as effective as elsewhere, and I'm not referring to the Pater Wright/Spycatcher affair.

That, then, is the gist of the letter which travelled several weeks through post and no doubt past censors before arriving, resplendent in a fancy dress of intricately coloured stamps whose gaudy arrangement seemed for once justified by the weight of the question within.

I know of no-one in London who could answer the question. Nor indeed did it seem as much a question as a statement. Things have deteriorated rapidly, and no further editorializing is needed to state the obvious. The escalation on land and sea between Iran and Iraq has found its principal casualty in the lines of communication that seemed to have been dangling invitingly in front of the peace-makers.

Not only is there a deeper diplomatic stalemate in evidence now than ever before in the seven-year-and-eight-month conflict, there is also the risk of a more decisive battlefield development than a mere land victory here or a naval breakthrough there. What can that be? There is a hint in the letter from my worried friend, but the problem runs deeper.

It began with the attempt by Iran in 1984 to isolate Iraq in the Arab camp to secure the ouster of President Saddam Hussein.

The Iranian venture failed by default:

Iran's advances in the Shatt Al Arab, particularly the capture of Faw, dramatized Iraq's plight as well as its strategic importance for the rest of the Gulf and the Arabian peninsula. Further salvage action by His Majesty King Hussein and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt rallied support behind Iraq, the worst in its difficulties with Arab partners appeared to be over in 1987.

Next, the war of the cities was taken up in earnest, with hope that the resulting terror among the surviving innocent will spawn political dissent and influence political change in Tehran or Baghdad. Well, history contradicts that theory, and populations cannot but become galvanized behind governments even in established democracies with free dissent.

What the successive phases of the war proved, though, was that conciliation/mediation/communication took place in ever-decreasing circles from 1980 onward. There was, as the records of events show, far less meaningful talk about stopping the war in 1984 than there was in 1980-81 and there is even less such discussion now.

This cannot but be an invitation to an open-ended disaster for an area which, outside the combat zone, has waged remarkably well through the thick and thin of an oil price collapse, a global financial crisis, recurrent fluctuations on the oil market and protectionist rebuffs from Europe to alternative earners such as agriculture and petrochemicals.

There is an obvious need to keep talking to the combatants and their friends, as well as friends of friends. Diplomatic ruptures such as those between Iran and

Saudi Arabia will not help. There is also the need to broaden the perspective somewhat to place the Iran-Iraq war where it belongs — in the context of an increasingly volatile situation encompassing the Israeli-occupied territories, Lebanon and Syria.

The Hezbollah-Amal blood-letting in Lebanon was not provoked by the war of the cities over Iraq and Iran, but its outcome cannot but darken the spectrum of conflict which now includes, with the direct combatants, a whole array of proxy warriors, back-seat drivers, bank-rollers and new innocent victims. The Iran-Contra affair, and the subsequent trading over Western hostages freed or still in captivity, proved that it was illusory to separate Lebanon from the germ of the Gulf conflict.

This is appreciated no doubt by President Hafez Al-Assad of Syria. Having patched up with Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat, Mr Al-Assad now seems poised to act on the two fronts which exist in the country: the Lebanese movement in the occupied territories and the Lebanon which casts its shadow on the Gulf.

Common sense demands that the Lebanese factor — the struggle for supremacy between Amal and Hezbollah — should be brought into any effort to influence change in the Gulf, or particularly Tehran.

All this implies that there is room for a lot more talking and exchange of ideas than there seems to be at present. The prerequisites, therefore, is to keep the communications open — to quarrel or to conciliate seems not to matter now. That would at least bacalm the nerves of the millions of innocent bystanders in the line of fire.

Sajid Rizvi is the Managing Editor of Academic File.

Mitterrand's tryst with history

By Zefer Maeud
Special to The Star

PARIS — As François Mitterrand's forty figure looms benignly over France, it's hard to imagine the president being unaware of his unmatched advantage. More likely he is contemplating the next step that will guarantee him a permanent place in the annals of France.

The 54-58 per cent win for the 72-year-old Mitterrand in the presidential election was hardly a surprise, even though it made history — Mitterrand is the first president to be given a second term in the 30-year Fifth Republic. But the dispatch with which he dissolved the National Assembly threw both analysts and election rivals off guard. Only now is Mitterrand's strategy beginning to emerge.

Actually it's quite simple, seen from the pedestal of a patriarchal figure that Mitterrand increasingly appears to be. Too much acrobatics among the politicians has gone on too long. It's neither dignified nor indeed very beneficial (in Mitterrand's view) for France. The encouragement of the ultra-Right was a mistake, but one that can be rectified. The Communists are an anomaly; who needs them? and so on.

As he prepares for the parliamentary election in June, hopefully to sweep them as he did the presidential polls, Mitterrand seems to be aiming both to consolidate the Socialist Party and decimate the Communists, preferably irrevocably.

In doing so, he apparently hopes to lay the foundations of a two-party political system akin to that in Britain — with the Minister Margaret Thatcher a Conservative and the French Right in the opposition. The Communist Party, the Labour Party and the Communists relegated to the position of the British Social and Liberal Democrats.

It's not a fantastic dream. Mitterrand



President François Mitterrand

delivered himself well at the election, despite considerable challenges from his conservative rival Jacques Chirac. In the event his calm and paternalistic approach, against Chirac's abrasive truculence, paid off.

There was a marked difference in public attitudes since the Socialist victory of 1981. At the time, the spectre of a leftist takeover scared the French capitalists so much that Paris stock markets plummeted and entrepreneurs transferred large accounts to Swiss banks. Many fled the country. This time the election outcome was seen more as Mitterrand's personal victory and less as a Socialist win.

The turnaround is a measure of Mitterrand's talent both as a strategist and as a tactician. No doubt it puts him in a different class from Charles de Gaulle, who was a popular leader in the classic sense. Whether it will also place him next to de Gaulle in the pantheon of French history is yet to be decided.

Mitterrand has been more than a charismatic crowd puller. His most remarkable achievement has been in sowing discord in the French Right without really appearing to do so.

The first step of this patient scheming

was the switch from direct to proportional electoral system — one of the last acts of the Socialist majority in the National Assembly in 1985. The 1988 legislative elections, which brought Chirac to prime ministership, ended that majority, but the change had a subtler motive.

It allowed Jean-Marie Le Pen's ultra-rightist National Front to win seats in the National Assembly, giving it a political base that resulted in a 14.5 per cent (4.4 million) national vote for Le Pen in the first run of the presidential election. Le Pen ranked in most of the votes from the heavily industrialized — and discontented — northern France and Alsace in the east, as well as the port city of Marseille, with its large indigenous and immigrant working class population. But behind Le Pen's performance lay the fact that a majority of the voters were not National Front members or sympathizers at all. Many were disgruntled adherents of the Communist Party, which over the years has been all but eliminated from the French political scene by Mitterrand's deft manoeuvres.

Yet Le Pen's 14.5 per cent score appeared so impressive to Chirac's campaign organizers that they were banding over backward to rally the ultra-Right in support of their candidate for the 8 May run-off ballot. Chirac's Interior Minister Charles Pasqua was tempted to remark just two days before the election day that his party cherished the same "values" as the National Front.

Mitterrand, however, seemed to know better. Not content with causing the divisions in the Right, Mitterrand triggered further controversy by declaring at a pre-election rally that he would favour voting rights for the immigrants. The remark had the desired effect on the Right, with the divergent views ranging from the Liberals' not, the Centre-right's (maybe), to the ultra-Rightist's (never).

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Viewpoint

By Ya'coub Ahmad

Bearing fruit

THE PALESTINIANS are beginning to reap the fruit of their six-month-old uprising on various important fronts. Their demands and grievances are no longer obscured by Israeli misleading rhetoric and massive propaganda, and their struggle and sacrifices are gaining increased world sympathy while Israel is being shunned as an aggressor and abhorred racist regime.

The few hundred Palestinians who have been shot to death by Israeli troops and the thousands of others who have been wounded or placed under arbitrary arrest over the past six months have paved the road to their nation's freedom and national dignity. They have exposed Israel as a ruthless occupying power and a state which practices terrorism in blunt violation of humanitarian values and world conventions.

Apart from the objective worldwide media coverage of the uprising and the Israeli barbaric counter-measures, the international community is beginning to sense the sting of guilt and seeks ways of action to lift the injustice which the Israelis, with different degrees of help from many countries, have imposed on the Palestinian people.

Take for an example the decision adopted last Friday by the Italian Parliament in favour of the Palestinian rights. The decision, which calls on the European community to come up with a practical peace initiative on the Middle East conflict instead of issuing worthless declarations, marks a new era of European understanding of the realities of the problem.

The United States, meanwhile, is finding itself increasingly embarrassed by the actions and behaviour of its close Israeli ally. Washington, for instance, will sound hypocritical if it continues to champion the cause of human rights and ignores Israeli abuses of these rights in the occupied Arab territories. The recent request by the US administration for a joint US-Israeli investigation into human rights violations in the occupied areas reflects growing US uneasiness about the Israeli brutalities.

Washington also cannot indefinitely resist international pressure for concrete action to resolve the Palestinian problem. The strong-worded statement issued by the White House last week during the visit of Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres was clearly directed against Yitzhak Shamir, the intransigent Israeli Prime Minister. The remarks made on Israeli television last Friday by US Secretary of State George Shultz on the necessity of exchanging peace for land may herald a new course of action by the United States to promote peace prospects.

With the world being increasingly alerted to the Palestinians' suffering and frustrated by Israel's unwillingness to move toward peace, the Middle East vicious circle must eventually be broken in one way or another and the search for justice will advance. Six months of unabated revolt have left old convictions in shambles and created new realities which will impose themselves forcibly on the Middle East scene.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 17

The yellow wind

THE JERUSALEM STAR 19

Every Week

By
Dr. Nabil El-SharifRevealing
a secret

THE REVELATION earlier this week that fourteen black African governments that have no diplomatic ties with Israel have sent students and trainees to study in Israel should not be brushed aside as an insignificant development that has no impact on the continuing conflict with the Zionist state.

We should, first of all, take note of a very peculiar phenomenon in this context — i.e., the fact that it was Israel that decided to break the story officially. Benad Avital, head of the Africa division at Israel's foreign ministry revealed this development to the press saying that he was not "making out of it more than one should... but there is no reason to keep their presence secret."

In a society that protects its secrets by all available means, it is just not logical to assume that Israel committed an unintended miscalculation by going public with this story. The whole world, for instance, knows about Israel's dangerous nuclear activities, but no Israeli official has come out to confirm any of these facts.

Having established that the revelation was calculated and intentional on the part of Israel, the questions that arise are: Why? and what does Israel hope to achieve? In order to answer these questions it is important to remember that Israel has never forgotten the foothold it lost in Africa when, in 1973, twenty-nine black African states broke ties with it in the wake of the Ramadan war. Israel has been trying since then to win these countries back to the Israeli fold. It has succeeded in some cases, when four African countries restored diplomatic relations with Israel in the past few years. Israel will never settle until all 29 African countries have restored normal ties with the Zionist state.

The announcement that fourteen African countries have sent students to Israel is intended to smother these countries into caving into the Zionist pressures by showing these countries as lacking seriousness in their severing of relations with Israel. But the most important question that remains in this context is: What have the Arab governments done to foil Israel's attempt to regain its African foothold? If the answer is: nothing, should we then blame Israel for capitalizing on this Arab ineffectivity?

UN-US dispute

World Court decrees arbitration

By Pascal B. Karmy
Special to The StarThe ruling of the
International Court of
Justice

THE INTERNATIONAL Court of Justice (known for short as the World Court whose seat is at The Hague in Holland) has ruled on 26 April 1988 against the United States' attempt to unilaterally close down the PLO observer mission in New York. The ruling implicitly condemned the United States position that the dispute between them must be referred to arbitration. The World Court ruling was in substance as follows: "The Court is unanimously of the opinion that the United States of America as a party to the Headquarters Agreement of 28 June 1947 is under an obligation to enter into arbitration of the dispute between the USA and the United Nations." The World Court went on to enunciate that "The current judicial proceedings in New York could not constitute an agreed method of settlement considering that their purpose was the enforcement of the anti-terrorism law. Furthermore, the United Nations had never agreed to a settlement in the domestic courts of the United States."

The above is a summary of the advisory opinion of the highest judicial body of the United Nations, which consists of fifteen judges no two of whom may be nationals of the same state.

What is of interest now following the World Court ruling is to show that the correct procedure adopted by the Secretary-General in referring the dispute to the World Court and secondly how the United States government disregarded and even flouted the United Nations Headquarters Agreement which it had solemnly signed on 28 June 1947.

The United States
Congress Law

It may be remembered that the United States Congress (which is packed by Zionist or pro-Zionist Congressmen) has passed a legislation signed into law by President Reagan in December 1987. This legislation is aimed at closing the PLO observer mission in the United Nations. The PLO mission, it may be recalled, was established there since 1974 by virtue of General Assembly Resolution No. 3210 (XXIX) dated 14 October 1974, and confirmed by subsequent several United Nations resolutions.

Mitterrand

Continued from page 17

Mitterrand's appointment of a disheveled centrist from the Socialist group, Michel Rocard, as prime minister was taken to be a sign of conciliation from the re-elected president. "He is extending his hand to those who did not vote for him," said Rocard himself.

But the peace offering seems less than genuine now that Rocard has announced his cabinet. It comprises 16 Socialist and two Socialist sympathizers in a 26-member government. Some of the ministers have taken up exactly the same portfolios as they had before 1986.

Three of them are on the

Fifteen judges of the World Court rule against the US
decision to close down PLO observer mission in New YorkThe UN-US Headquarters
Agreement

This agreement called in its section No. 627 that the agreement must be construed in the light of its primary purpose, that is to enable the United Nations at its headquarters in the United States to fully and efficiently discharge its responsibilities and fulfill its purposes. Section 21 of Article VIII provides that "any dispute between the United Nations and the United States concerning the interpretation or the application of the Agreement, which is not settled by negotiations or other agreed mode of settlement, shall be referred to a tribunal of three arbitrators, one to be named by the Secretary-General, one to be named by the Secretary of State of the United States and the third to be chosen by the two, or if they fail to agree upon a third then by the President of the International Court of Justice."

It is abundantly clear from this provision that the United States shall enter into arbitration with the United Nations with regard to the PLO mission dispute and the law which Congress has passed purporting to close down the PLO's office. But unfortunately the United States refused to submit to arbitration.

When the United States Congress passed the law and intended to effectively apply to the PLO mission, appropriate representations were made by the UN Secretary-General to the United States government on the privileged status of the PLO mission but of no avail. Finally and under the authorization of the general assembly the Secretary-General referred the matter to the World Court under Article 85 of its statute for an advisory opinion on the legal dispute. The World Court handed down the ruling quoted above. In the meantime the United States Attorney General brought the case before the Federal Court in New York because the PLO mission refused to close its office as required by the law.

quipped by the Congress law. It should be pointed out that the United States attorney general did not appear before the World Court when it was seized of the dispute, although he could have done so, as requests for advisory opinions in actual disputes and the very nature of the judicial function have given a contentious aspect to advisory proceedings (see Principles of Public International Law by Ian Brownlie 1980 edition, page 729).

General Assembly
resolutions on the dispute

On 17 December 1987 the General Assembly passed Resolution No. 42/210 and in February 1988 it passed Resolution No. 42/229 to the effect that the Headquarters Agreement applies to the PLO mission which is entitled therefore to establish offices to enable it to carry out its duties and to allow its office to enter the United States. The resolutions further called upon the United States to respect its international obligations under the Agreement. Again on 13 May 1988 by the vote of 136 members and two against (the USA and Israel) the General Assembly called upon the US to comply with the provisions of the Headquarters Agreement.

Municipal or Internal
law versus International
law

It has been argued by the United States attorney general's representative that the Congress has passed the law applicable to the PLO regardless of the provisions of the Headquarters Agreement; that since this agreement is a part of the internal law of the United States, the latter could be repealed, modified or superseded by another law and thus override an international obligation. It is submitted that such an argument

makes a mockery of international agreements. However, international law and practice and respect for international undertakings say otherwise.

Indeed it is a principle of international law recognized by civilized nations (to use the phraseology of Article 38(1) (d) of the statute of the World Court) that international obligations emanating from customary international law or from international conventions override municipal laws of states; that is to say, international obligations are paramount. In his book entitled "The Proper Law of International Organizations", C. Wilfred Jenks says at page 184: "These undertakings like all the provisions of headquarters agreements are international obligations and must therefore be regarded as governed by international law. Any other construction of the position would leave the substance and effectiveness of the undertaking at the mercy of the law of one of the parties. Local law and practice may be evidence of whether proposed terms are equitable; they are not the source or measure of the undertaking itself."

Moreover, Article 27 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1968 provides that: "A party may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for its failure to perform a treaty. And Article 26 of the same Treaty enunciates the principle of pacta sunt servanda, that is to say that treaties are binding on the parties and must be performed in good faith, which is a fundamental principle of the law of treaties (refer to Cases and Materials on International Law by D.J. Harris 1973 edition, page 579). Thus it can be concluded that the Congress law is a flagrant violation of the UN-US Headquarters Agreement. Regardless of the internal validity of this law, the USA is bound to comply with that Agreement or alternatively to submit to arbitration as stipulated in Section 21 quoted above.

The condemnable action of
the United States
Congress

The legal action and conduct of the United States government towards the United Nations are both condemnable for they encroached upon the powers and independence of the United Nations to recognize and establish missions accredited to it. The US has shown utter disrespect to the highest international body in the world which it has taken an active role to create in 1945. It has given a bad example to other nations to resist or even reject United Nations agreements concluded with them and thus dishonor their treaty obligations by passing internal laws that contradict or nullify those obligations. The effect then is that international treaties or agreements between states or between other bodies will be treated as scraps of paper. The United States Congress legislative action and its approval by the Reagan Administration has damaged the reputation of the USA as a superpower which is supposed to be the champion of international respectability. It has established a regrettable example to other states which have concluded headquarters or host agreements with the United Nations itself or with its specialized agencies such as the UNESCO Agreement with France, the ICAO with Canada, the ILO with Switzerland and the FAO with Italy.

by the more extremist elements such as the National Front?

The consequences of the rightist defeat are yet to be fully assessed. Above all there is the question of conservative leadership. During the election, Mitterrand came across as an elderly, experienced and smiling figure — someone the French could trust. Chirac, on the other hand, was seen as too athletic, unfriendly and dangerously aggressive — an odd mixture of attributes that may have led to his downfall.

Mitterrand is likely to maintain that edge over the conservatives in a competition of personalities. In the process he is likely to seize the moment and try to change France after his own — not Socialist — fashion.

26 MAY 1988

Race kicks off on Friday

Tough competition to mark Tal Al Ruman climb

AMMAN (Star) — The Royal Jordanian Silk Cut Rally Team will defend its title tomorrow, Friday, in the Tal Al Ruman Hill Climb. Last year team member Ayman Bilal broke a 20-year record set by His Majesty King Hussein to claim the prize.

Silk Cut Manager Suhail Marar and Bilal, along with His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah bin Al Hussein and Nebil Karom, all driving Opel Manta 400s, are expected to represent the team in the three-kilometre event. Marar will also participate.

Although Bilal has officially registered with the Royal Automobile Club as a participant in the Hill Climb, back problems have so far prohibited him from racing this season. Bilal said he will start practising Tuesday for the Hill Climb and, depending upon the condition of his back, may or may not drive in the event. "I will surely try my best to take part," he remarked. "Obviously, I'd like to retain the title, but not bad enough to risk further injury to my back."

The team will face stiff competition from 1987 Jordan National Champion Hani Bleharat and Haytham Mufti, who finished fourth in the Hill Climb last year.

Last year Bilal, in the Group 6 Opel Manta 400, took first position with a time of 2:18:57, followed by Prince Abdullah in second place in the Opel Manta with a time of 2:17:25 and third position in a BMW M3. Taking part informally for the first time since 1986, King Hussein drove two Turbos: a Lotus Esprit and a Saab 9000 to finish 12th among 76 entrants.

The Hill Climb, which begins at

10 a.m. Friday about 35 Kilometres north of Amman, is the fourth in a series of 10 events comprising the 1988 Jordan National Championship. At present, Prince Abdullah and co-driver Ali Bilal are leading the hotly-contested race.

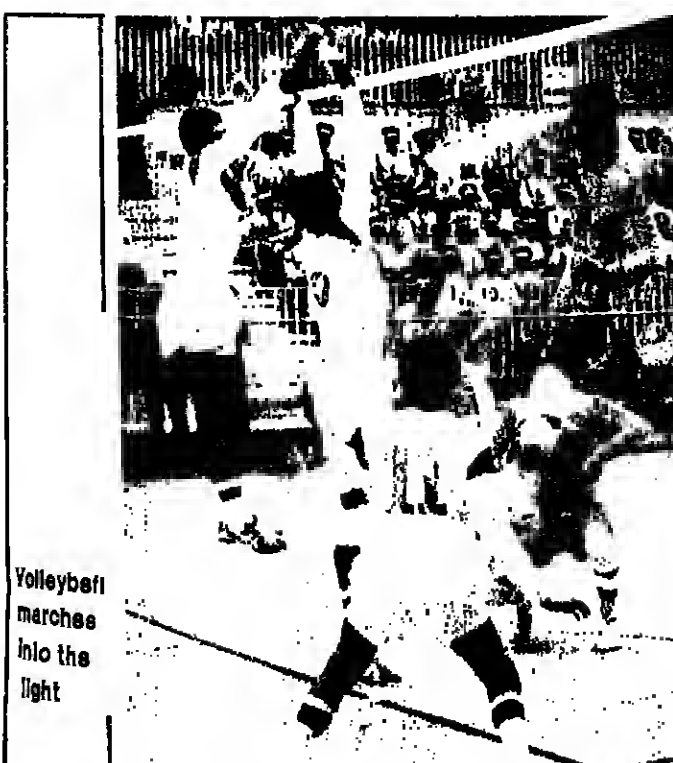
The Silk Cut partners won both the Marriott Jereh Rally in Merich and the Danish Jordanian Rally in April. During the latter event, Karam and co-driver Serge Taleitien were in second position until the sixth stage, when their car left the desert track and went into a ditch, forcing them out of the rally.

Karam placed second in the 1988 Jordan National Championship and fourth in 1987. Like his teammates, he looks forward to a strong showing at Tal Al Ruman.



His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah and Nebil Karom

Volleyball has its day in the sun

Volleyball
marches
into the
lightBy Barry Wilner
AP Sports Writer

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Sun, sand, spikes... and money. Lots of money. Beach volleyball, the two-man variety that demands versatility and stamina not always required in the more specialized indoor game, is ready for the big time.

It already has the corporate sponsorship — Jose Cuervo Tequila is running three \$100,000 gold crown events this summer — and a seven-month professional tour that stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The impetus provided by the 1984 US men's team that won the Olympic world championships and world cup, still is carrying indoor and beach volleyball to unimaginable popularity.

"Things have come a long way and almost all of it comes from winning the gold medal," says Karol Kraly, the star of the 1984 team who plays indoors and out. "For our national team programme, it was a difference of millions to win the gold medal. And there are guys who make six figures on the beach."

One of those guys is Sirin Smith, the all-time leading money-winner in beach volleyball. "What is interesting is that volleyball is the number two

participation sport in the world, second only to soccer," Smith says. "The consensus among people who follow both sports seems to be that volleyball soon will be number one. With the media attention beach volleyball is getting in the US, it's growing extremely fast. Anybody at any age level and skill level can play, you don't need a lot of money or a huge area."

"Beach ball was very popular on the west coast even with no money in it. We'd get crowds of 10,000 and more, which was incredible because we got no media attention or prize money. People caught wind of it and saw a good opportunity to get corporate sponsors involved."

That was in 1978. The tour has grown to 24 events with a total value of \$1.6 million this year. Television has become interested — ESPN in America and Prime Ticket in California have televised tournaments, and the first event of the invitation-only gold crown series, set for 14 May in Clearwater, Florida, will be syndicated for cable outlets.

"The growth of a sport has to involve money," says Smith, who teams with Randy Skokos as the most successful pair in the sport's history with 84 tournament championships. "Corporate sponsors realize the

sport is a viable entity to market their products." Kraly, who will play in the Olympics at Seoul, expects the trend to continue, but knows volleyball will get another immense boost if the American team wins another gold medal.

"I think both have their place in the selling of volleyball," he says of indoor and beach play. "Had our men not won a medal in LA, beach would not be where it is now, and neither would indoor. But beach volleyball hasn't capitalized solely on the gold medal. Their prize money is way up. It's doubled the last two years. They have done a good job of continuing the momentum of the gold medal."

Smith thinks the sport will ride that momentum into the next decade. "It definitely could be the sport of the '90s," he says. "I see it overtaking many sports in our country. Where else can you see girls in their 20s and men in their 70s and people of every age in between involved in the same activity?"

Beach players claim the major remaining hurdle is a spotlight event, a masters or Kentucky Derby type tournament. Skokos says the gold crown, with stops at Boulder, Colorado, and San Diego after Clearwater, will provide that focal point. "This tournament will be a huge stepping stone for beach volleyball," he says. "A \$100,000 tournament with all the best players... Others see that and want to get in. There's a lot of money and prestige on the line and that means a lot of attention."

Top-level volleyball players had a choice of two paths in recent years. Some, like Kraly, chose to keep their amateur standing and go for further Olympic glory. Others have gone for the riches on the pro tour and playing in Italy, where six-figure contracts are common.

"We had hoped to be involved this year," Kraly says of the National Team players who wanted to participate, part-time, on the beach circuit. "But all players are required to sign a professional contract to be members of the tour. None of us was willing to risk eligibility in this, the Olympic year."

Kraly adds there is no resentment about the decision. "We're cheering for their tour to do well and they're cheering for us to do well in Seoul," he says. "It's a win-win situation."

Tennis

Veterans lead way
into second roundBy Larry Siddons
AP Sports Writer

PARIS (AP) — Ivan Lendl, no. 1 in men's tennis and not ready to give up, and Martina Navratilova, no. 2 in women's tennis and hoping to move up, led a string of old-timers into the second round at the French open Tuesday.

As members of the youth movement that sometimes seems to be taking over the game fell by the wayside or sat on the sidelines, Lendl defeated Philippe Peche of France 6-0, 6-3, 6-4, while Navratilova downed Pat Medvedo of Brazil 6-0, 6-3.

Chris Evert, a seven-time champion in Paris and at 33 the oldest woman in the tournament, added to the veteran flavor at Roland Garros with a 6-1, 6-4 victory over Judith Wiesner of Austria on the centre court clay. Evert hinted it might be her last French open.

The victors were the first at the French Open for Wimbledon Champion Cash and Navratilova. Each had been first-round losers in their previous appearances. "One of the great milestones of my career," Mayotte, the eighth seed, said.

With 11th seeded Katerina Maleeva eliminated Monday, it left 25 seeded players in the second round. Lendl heads this year's title to become the first player since Bjorn Borg to win the French Open 3 years in a row. He also is holding in a Jimmy Connors record of 159 weeks atop the men's rankings, with 17 weeks to go. Lendl said he was aiming to reach both goals.

"When I see a challenge, I like to do something. I don't like to

give up," the Czechoslovak native said. Peche, a wild-card entry ranked 240th in the world, did not let Lendl off easy. He saved two match points in the eighth game of the third set with acrobatic volleys that had the parisian crowd cheering.

In the end, however, Lendl had too much. After driving a forehand past the baseline as Peche lay defenseless at the net, Lendl finished the match with a backhand service-return winner. "I had never heard of him, I tell you the truth," the top-ranked player said of Peche. "He played some good shots. I'm happy it's over with."

Navratilova also was overpowering in her victory over Medvedo. Her only slip occurred when she became concerned that the match was too one-sided for the crowd. After breezing through the first set in 17 minutes, the 31-year-old American fell behind 2-0 at the start of the second set on a series of unforced errors.

"The crowd was going 100,000," and I felt embarrassed," Navratilova said. "I was playing more for the crowd than to win the match. Sometimes it's a dilemma for me, wondering whether the crowd is getting the money's worth. Today I struggled with it for about 10 minutes."

The other 48 minutes of the match were powerful evidence for Navratilova's stance that she remains the world's top women's player in all but computer ranking. She said she was taking dead aim at the no. 1 spot she relinquished after losing to 16-year-old Steffi Graf in the final here a year ago.

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ORIENT EXPRESS

● MITTERRAND FELICITE LE ROI — Le président français a rendu hommage le 23 avril au Roi Hussein pour "les efforts courageux et acharnés qu'il déploie depuis des années en faveur de la paix au Proche-Orient". Ce message venait en réponse des félicitations adressées par le Souverain Hachémite à François Mitterrand lors de sa réélection.

● REOUVERTURE DES ECOLES EN CISJORDANIE — Les Israéliens ont réouvert le 23 avril les écoles primaires de Cisjordanie, après quatre mois de fermeture. La rentrée des classes a été effectuée dans le calme, 90% des écoliers étant présents à l'appel. Les autorités ont expliqué cette mesure en soulignant "une baisse étonnante des actes de violence durant les dernières semaines".

● LE MAROC ET L'ALGERIE RENOUVENT LEURS RELATIONS DIPLOMATIQUES — Le Maroc et l'Algérie ont rétabli la mi-mai leurs relations diplomatiques, après douze ans de rupture. Les deux pays avaient rompu leurs ambassades respectives en 1976, après que le Maroc eut annexé la Sahara occidental. L'Algérie avait par la suite soutenu les rebelles du POLISARIO. Ce rapprochement intervient quelques semaines avant le prochain sommet arabe extraordinaire, consacré essentiellement aux territoires occupés, qui se tiendra à partir du 8 juin prochain à Alger.

● BEYROUTH: LES SYRIENS SUR LE PIED DE GUERRE — Après près d'une semaine de négociations entre Damas et Beyrouth, aucun accord n'aurait été conclu mardi sur les modalités du déploiement syrien dans le banlieue sud de Beyrouth, où les violents affrontements entre chiites d'Amal (pro-syriens) et Hezbollah (pro-iraniens) ont déjà fait plus de 270 morts en 20 jours. Plus de 7000 soldats et 75 chars syriens encerclent toujours ces banlieues biconvulées où la majorité des 18 otages occidentaux sont vraisemblablement détenus.

● SHULTZ: OPTIMISME MODERE — Le Secrétaire d'Etat américain George Shultz, qui doit prochainement effectuer une tournée au Proche-Orient, a estimé que les perspectives actuelles "n'étaient pas particulièrement prometteuses", tout en soulignant que ses propositions ne laissent personne indifférent. "Notre approche attire l'attention de tout le monde, et personne ne veut dire 'non' au plan", a-t-il dit. "Même si les chances de réussir sont faibles, il est important de continuer à y travailler", a-t-il conclu.

● CAMPAGNE ANTI-SIDA EN JORDANIE — M. Han Shammout, directeur de la cellule anti-SIDA au Ministère de la Santé, a déclaré le 19 mai que son ministère allait s'engager dans la lutte anti-SIDA. Selon M. Shammout, il y a actuellement 12 cas de personnes atteintes par la maladie en Jordanie, dont 8 Jordaniens. Le SIDA a déjà tué trois Jordaniens. Une effluve mettant en garde contre le virus est d'ores et déjà prête à la diffusion.

LE FLEUVE MIS A MAL PAR SEPT ANS DE SECHERESSE

Nil: les vaches maigres



L'Egypte perd-elle sa corne d'abondance?

"Sept années de sécheresse, sept années de pluie", le proverbe est démenti par les faits et la faiblesse du débit du Nil depuis huit ans inquiète les Egyptiens: la production agricole, dépendant de l'irrigation, est menacée. Et pour la production d'électricité, on s'oriente vers d'autres solutions que l'hydraulique.

L'Egypte, "don du Nil" selon le grec Hérodote, est à son tour touchée par la sécheresse africaine, qui entame sérieusement le débit de son fleuve nourricier. En 1985, les Egyptiens trouvaient bien loin les images de la famine en Ethiopie. Et pourtant... Aujourd'hui, l'heure est aux économies d'eau, qui se fait rare. Après huit ans de sécheresse, le Nil ne peut plus donner tout ce qu'on lui demande. La production de riz dans le Delta, forte consommatrice d'eau, a été réduite de 10% cette année. Le Haut Barrage d'Assouan ne produit plus que 30% de l'électricité nationale, contre plus de la moitié il y a dix ans. Cet hiver, les vannes du barrage ont été fermées pendant 26 jours, par mesure d'économie. Résultat: le fleuve n'était pas assez profond pour permettre aux bateaux de remonter de Louxor à Assouan.

La sécheresse qui sévit depuis huit ans sur le plateau éthiopien ne pouvait pas rester sans conséquences sur le débit du Nil: il est alimenté à 86% par le "Nil bleu" (Ethiopie). Si les pluies ne se sont pas plus abondantes, les conséquences en seront désastreuses pour les quelque 62 millions d'Egyptiens, massés le long du fleuve, qui dessine la forme d'une tige de papyrus sur la carte du désert. Ils seront 70 millions en l'an 2000, sur moins de 40.000 km de terres habitables et cultivables. La consommation domestique d'eau et d'électricité augmente chaque année de 10%, surtout depuis la multiplication des téléviseurs, climatiseurs et autres appareils électroménagers.

Le biseau du débit est-il irréversible? Certains experts avancent que l'Egypte a déjà connu dans son histoire de longues périodes de sécheresses, en particulier dans les années 1920. Ces années noires avaient toujours été suivies du rétablissement d'une pluviosité normale. Seulement voilà: le cycle dont il est question a toujours duré sept ans, car au jour d'hui des pluies, selon une autre école de spécialistes, le problème est en fait du au débordement et ne fera que s'aggraver dans les années à venir.

La faible baisse du débit du Nil inquiète fortement les neuf pays riverains du fleuve: Egypte, Soudan, Ethiopie, Tanzanie, Kenya, Ouganda, Rwanda, Burundi et Zaïre. Elle préoccupe tout particulièrement le gouvernement du Zaïre: l'Egypte importe déjà 10 millions de tonnes par an de produits agro-alimentaires. Des importations qui pèsent lourd sur la balance du commerce extérieur. De plus, le plan quinquennal 1985-1993 prévoit la mise en exploitation de quelque 75.000 hectares supplémentaires gagnés sur le désert par an. En-

core faudra-t-il disposer de l'eau nécessaire pour l'irrigation...

Le Haut Barrage d'Assouan, sur le lac Nasser, joue un rôle primordial dans cette irrigation: il emmagasine toute l'eau de la crue, permettant une utilisation régulière de l'eau qui, autrement, submergerait les exploitations tout l'été avant de se retirer l'hiver. Le barrage était également jusqu'ici la principale source d'électricité en Egypte. Si la pluie devait se faire attendre, la réserve du lac Nasser serait insuffisante et de graves menaces pèseraient sur l'agriculture et la production d'électricité. Le niveau de l'eau y est actuellement de 160 mètres, soit deux mètres au-dessus du niveau fatal de 147 mètres, qui provoquerait l'arrêt des turbines. M. Essam Raddi, ministre de l'Irrigation, exclut cette éventualité: "Le niveau ne descendra pas au-dessous de 150 mètres d'ici le 1er juillet. Après cette date, il remontera avec l'arrivée de la nouvelle crue. Je puis donc vous assurer que le haut-barrage continuera à fonctionner cet été".

Et après? Des mesures ont déjà été prises pour diminuer la consommation d'eau, gratuite en Egypte. Le ministre, sans pour l'instant remettre en cause cette gratuité, menace de la payer une amende aux gaspilleurs. Le décret est le riz sont déjà épuisés à trouver au Caire: "En rationnant l'eau, nous pourrions avoir l'espérance de réduire les importations au strict minimum", souligne le ministre. Quant à la production d'électricité, on prévoit de la prélever des centrales de conversion. Les autorités ont accéléré la mise en service d'une super-centrale à gaz de Damietta (nord du pays). Dès l'été 1989, elle devrait produire 1000 megawatts/heure, soit les trois quarts de la capacité du Haut Barrage. Et à long terme, on développe les nouvelles sources d'énergie éolienne, dans la région de Ras Ghared sur la Mer Rouge. Une expérience qui pourrait être la pierre d'angle de l'équipement de tout le littoral de la Mer Rouge en stations éoliennes. L'énergie solaire, dont l'Egypte est largement pourvue, devrait également être développée. FRANCOIS DUCROUX

Législatives: les grandes manoeuvres

Alore que François Mitterrand a entamé officiellement son second mandat le 21 mai, après avoir nommé Michel Rocard premier ministre, les prochaines législatives (5 et 12 juin) occupent tous les esprits. La RPR, l'UDF et les partis centristes se sont réunis en l'honneur de l'URC, qui présente déjà des candidats uniques sur plus de 500 circonscriptions (577 au total). Chaque candidat ayant obtenu au moins 12,5% des voix au premier tour peut se présenter au second. Mais en général, on assiste à des accords de désistement, laissant en présence un candidat de droite et un candidat de gauche. Le problème majeur de la droite est le Front national qui, en refusant de se désister au second tour, risque d'éparpiller les voix de droite, laissant les champs libres à la gauche.

Voici la composition du nouveau gouvernement:

Premier Ministre: Michel Rocard, Education Nationale, Recherche et Sports: Lionel Jospin, Economie, Finances et Budget: Pierre Bérégovoy, Equipement et Logement: Maurice Faure, Affaires Etrangères: Roland Dumas, Justice:

Pierre Arpaillange, Défenses: Jean-Pierre Chevènement, Intérieur: Pierre Joxe, Industrie, Commerce extérieur et aménagement du territoire: Roger Fauroux, Affaires européennes: Edith Cresson, Transports: Louis Mermaz, Fonction publique: Michel Durafour, Affaires sociales et Emploi: Michel Delebarre, Coopération et développement: Jacques Pélissier, Culture et communication: Jack Lang, Agriculture et forêt: Henri Nallet, Télécommunications et espace: Paul Quilès, Mer: Louis Le Pen, Relations avec la Parlement: Jean Poparen.

Ministres délégués: Territoires et départements d'Outre-Mer: Olivier Stirn, Recherche: Hubert Currien, Affaires Etrangères: Edwige Avice, l'Aménagement du territoire et reconversions: Jacques Chareque, Famille, Droits de la femme, Solidarité rapatriés: Georgina Dulox, Santé et protection sociale: Claude Evlin, communication: Catherine Tasca.

(Cette liste ne comprend pas les quinze nouveaux secrétaires d'Etat).

FRANCE EN BREF

● CANNES: PALME DANOISE — Le film danois "Pelle le conquérant" a reçu le 23 mai la palme d'or du 41ème Festival de Cannes. Le palme du meilleur acteur a été attribué à Forest Whitaker pour son interprétation du jazzman Charlie Parker dans "Bird". Film américain dirigé par Clint Eastwood. Le grand prix spécial du jury est revenu à "A World Apart", film britannique traitant de l'apartheid en Afrique du Sud.

● LEGISLATIVES: PIERRETTE SE PRESENTE — Pierrette La Pen, 61 ans, ex-épouse du leader du Front national Jean-Marie Le Pen, présente sa candidature aux élections législatives, dans une circonscription proche de Marseille. Suppléante d'un dissident de l'extrême-droite qui affrontera un candidat du FN, Pierrette La Pen entend ainsi "continuer la lutte contre son ex-mari". L'an dernier, elle avait posé nue dans un magazine pour hommes en réponse à une phrase de son ex-époux qui lui conseillait "d'aller faire les ménages".

● LES CHAUFFARDS DE L'AMNISTIE — L'anarchie règne dans les rues de Paris depuis que court le rumeur selon laquelle M. Mitterrand se honorerait la tradition de l'anniversaire présidentielle par la contravention. Les rues et places sont encombrées de véhicules garés en dépit du bon sens, provoquant des embouteillages et des concerts de klaxons. "L'attualité est devenue incontrôlable, les gens conduisent où bon leur semble", a indiqué le directeur du Centre de sécurité routière. Du fait des élections législatives, l'annulation ne devrait intervenir que fin juin.

● MONACO CHAMPION DE FRANCE DE FOOTBALL — Après la défaite dimanche 22 de Bordeaux contre Nantes, Monaco a assuré son titre de champion de France de football, précédant Bordeaux de cinq points.

La bosse du mime



● "OK Boss!" Au garde à vous avec sa guitare devant un bouquet de fleurs, l'un d'eux, le gaucher Philippe, se fait par la rébellion de Marthe, Pierrot gracie et éhéré. Avec un pantalon noué entièrement dans un univers alluciné, mais criant de douleur, c'est le geste sublime la parole. Musiciens, clowns, l'humour, le réveil en nous une émotion enlante, épurée. Ils nous éblouissent par leur jonglerie et acrobatie, nous font applaudir comme au cirque. Un cirque qui raconte une histoire. Leur spectacle est impressionnant: il faut voir leur bagarre mimée au ralenti... Le spectacle était organisé par le Centre culturel français.

IMPRESSIONS D'UN VOYAGEUR

Cisjordanie: "Circulez,..."



Consigne: à midi, tout doit fermer.

Les fouilles au pont King Hussein, Jérusalem déserte, la révolte dans les yeux des enfants, l'omniprésence de l'armée: Emeric Fisset, cycliste globe-trotter, a pu constater lors d'un séjour de deux semaines en avril en Cisjordanie.

Délaissent le vélo, le taxi m'emmène vers la frontière qui, depuis 1987, sépare la Jordanie des territoires occupés. C'est donc la plongée dans la vallée du Jourdain, oasis de bananiers et palmiers, quatre cents mètres au-dessus du niveau de la mer. Les postes-frontières jordaniens sont quasi-déserts. A deux kilomètres de là, provocants, des drapeaux israéliens flottent au-dessus du bunker et du vieux pont aux lettres de bois. Au palais social jordanien succède un poste renforcé. Les escadrons de police et les simples barbelés font place aux blocs de béton et aux buttes artificielles. La zone est totalement minée. Etrangers et Palestiniens sont séparés: l'humiliation d'une fouille intime m'est ainsi épargnée. Sur fond de musique douce, tout bagage sera ouvert, longé, palpé. Il faut même armer et déclencher les appareils-photos. Aussitôt, dans le bus qui monte vers Jérusalem, les passagers succombent-ils au sommeil, que seule la tension nerveuse saurait expliquer.

Après la trépanation de Béthanie vers le tombeau de Lazare, se découvre la vallée du Gédron, les remparts et la domus de la Roche, où l'Angs arrête le bras sacrilège d'Abraham. Mais une fois franchie la Porte de Damas, la vieille ville paraît morte et triste. En signe de protestation contre la répression du soulèvement palestinien, les commerçants arabes n'ouvrent que trois heures par jour, le matin. Et par petits groupes, les soldats israéliens contrôlent toute les carrefours.

Tout doit fermer

Les enfants, eux, assaillent les touristes pour leur vendre des souvenirs. Anecdote d'un vendredi, jour de marché: alors que je lis, un adolescent me saisit par le bras pour me proposer une boisson. Et moi de le repousser. Conscient de ma brusquerie, je cherche à m'en excuser.

Consigne: à midi, tout doit fermer. cueur, un passant assure la traduction. Mais la colère habite encore les yeux de l'enfant. Le bouscul, pourtant anodin, sort soudain au cœur de police. Je comprends alors que les Palestiniens se méfient éternel de moi, voyageur saut... Deux heures après l'incident, seuls cartons et papiers respissent la foule courée des souks. Consigne de l'OLP: à midi, tout doit fermer. Hier, des enfants ont incendié la boutique d'un résident. Au jour d'hui, d'autres allumeront un feu à lanceront quelques cailloux du haut des rues.

Dans la quartier ultra-juif de Mea-Shearim, les hommes lient les silences collés cette nuit. Elles appellent l'intransigence, justifient la répression et dénigrent d'éventuelles concessions. Mais les visages barbus, qu'ancrèrent des papillotes, paraissent bien soucieux sous leurs noirs couvre-chefs. Allure, sur les "Champs-Élysées" de Jérusalem, deux retraités s'obstinent des pancartes. "Les conciliateurs sont tous des traîtres". Je provoque un étournement vociférant lorsque, apostrophé, je réponds que ce genre d'attitude légitime l'insurrection palestinienne. Un juif américain de passage me raconte toutes les opportunités de paix manquées. "Il suffirait de s'asseoir à la même table, mais encore faudrait-il que soit reconnu notre droit à l'existence!" Mais comment un peuple ayant obtenu sa reconnaissance peut-il la refuser à un autre?

Béthléem, à dix kilomètres au sud de Jérusalem, face à la basilique de la Nativité, les policiers retranchés surveillent anx-

lousement les rues et les escaliers, où des tirs marquent dorénavant le lieu de chute d'une victime arabe... Depuis vingt ans, aucun Palestinien des territoires occupés ne peut passer la nuit en Israël. Et d'ailleurs, chacun est cantonné à son district. Quant aux écoliers, lycéens et étudiants, ils sont désolés depuis quatre mois. Mais j'ai la chance de franchir le barrage militaire pour gagner Hébron. Dans le Sanctuaire des Patriarches, musulmans et juifs prient séparément sur le tombeau d'Abraham, dont la réclamation des Juifs, l'édifice est devenu citadelle, des sentinelles se profilent aux entrées et sur les tours. Et les colons juifs des Mosheva (fermes nouvelles) passent, certains en armes, sous l'œil hostile des jeunes et des vieux...

A pied, je m'achemine vers la Mer Morte, actuelle frontière. Celle d'avant 1987 est ici une plate sous-élevée, ondulant à travers les collines presque désertes. On pourrait y croire à la paix; qui se souviendrait de terres arides? Mais sur un pilon escarpé de sol, un berge veille. Equipée de jumelles, il surveille l'éventuelle venue d'une patrouille sioniste. Car malgré de très lourdes amendes, les jeunes bergers poussent leurs troupeaux de l'autre côté de la "Green line", où l'herbe est moins rare. Lorsque le gîteur agile se vante, on repasse bien vite chez soi. Chez soi? Non, justement: "Pour nos grands-pères, il n'y avait pas de frontière!", disent-ils.

EMERIC FISSET

ECOUTEZ VOIR

DECOUVERTE

Une semaine en Turquie

Les "Friends of Archeology" organisent du 24 juin au 1er juillet une semaine de voyage en Turquie: Istanbul, Ankara et le Capadocie, avec guide anglophone et logement en hôtels 5 étoiles. Réservations jusqu'au 1er juin. Appel M. Amut Buesse (domicile: 642028, bureau: 644635).

CINEMA

Le voyage à Palmpol

De John Berry, avec Myriem Boyer et Michel Boujenah (1985): l'art de la fugue pour une jeune femme d'aujourd'hui.

CCF, samedi 28 à 20h00. En français, sous-titré en arabe.

Poulet au vinaigre

De Claude Chabrol, avec Jean Poizat, Stéphane Audran, Michel Bouquet (1985): heurts et malheurs de trois notables d'une petite ville de province.

CCF, lundi 30 à 20h00. En français, sous-titré en arabe.

Le Tambour

De Volker Schlöndorff, Palme d'or au festival de Cannes 1979. La montée du nazisme à travers le regard cruellement lucide d'un petit garçon. Descendant aux enfers dans l'absurdité du monde adulte.

Gaëlle Inalluit, mardi 31 à 20h00. En allemand, sous-titré en anglais.

EXPOSITION

Compositions florales

Par Naëla Adnan Massana. Des bouquets confectionnés à partir de matériaux aussi différents que la soie, la céramique et la culture, sur des motifs inspirés de la flore saoudienne jordanienne.

CCF, jusqu'au 2 juin

AU MENU

Soupe de poulet au yaourt

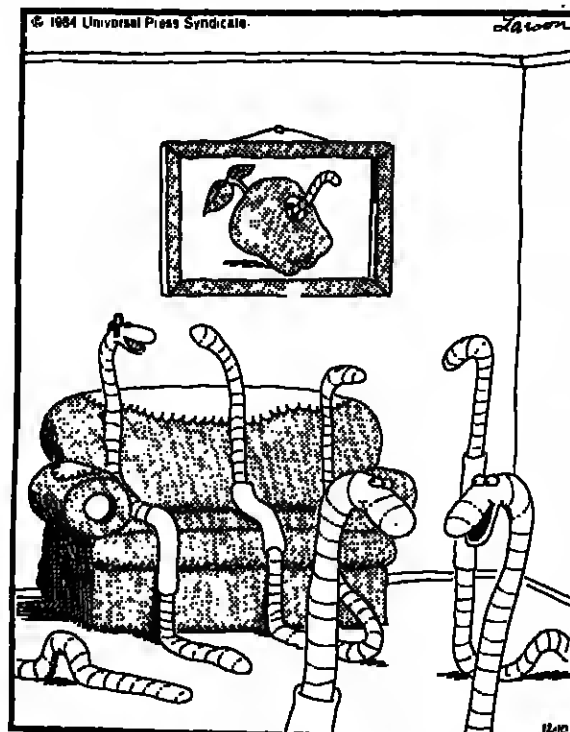
Pour 4 personnes: 1 litre de bouillon de volaille, 50g de riz, 30 cl de yaourt (2 pots 1/2), 3 jaunes d'œufs, 1 cuil. à soupe de menthe fraîche hachée, sel, poivre.

Faites chauffer le bouillon dans une casserole et lorsque l'eau est ébullition, plongez-y le riz. Laissez cuire 20 mn. Versez le yaourt et les jaunes d'œufs dans une jatte, puis battez au fouet. Versez dessus en un mince filet et en battant, 25 cl de bouillon chaud. Reversez doucement le tout dans la casserole et laissez cuire à feu doux, en remuant à la spatule, jusqu'à ce que la soupe épaississe légèrement. Na laissez peu bouillir. Goûtez et rectifiez l'assaisonnement. Versez la soupe dans une soupière. Parsemez de menthe fraîche et servez avec attention.

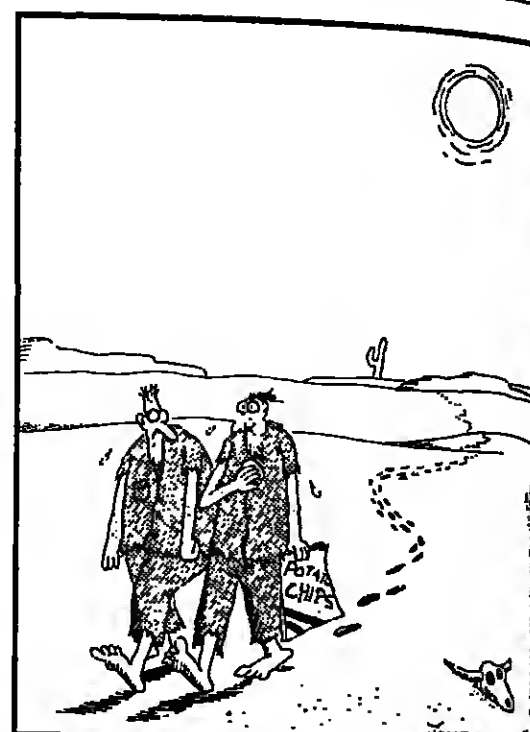
Si vous utilisez de la menthe séchée (1 cuillerée à soupe), faites-la revenir quelques minutes dans 10 g de beurre fondu et ajoutez-la au moment de servir.



"Come and get it! Cooooma and get it! ... It's not going to get any more raw, y'know."



"You gotta check this out, Stuart. Vinnie's over on the couch putting the move on Zelda Schwartz—but he's folkin' to the wrong end."

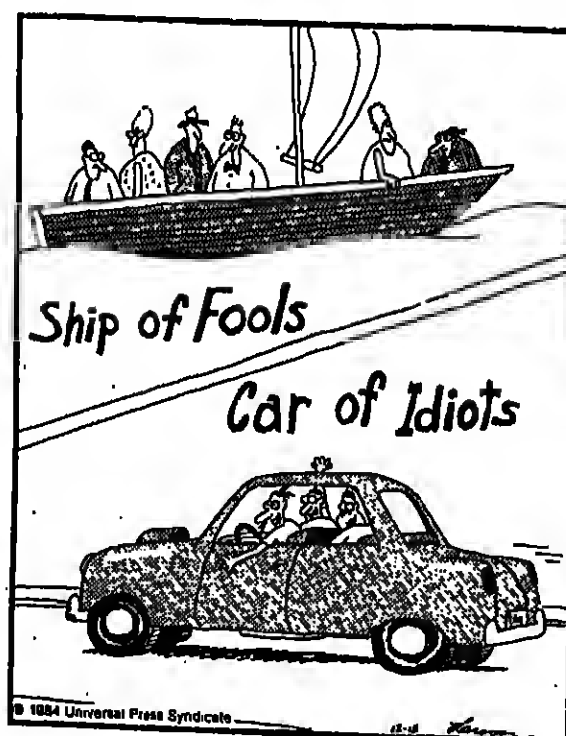


"Uh-oh, I've got a feeling I shouldn't have been munching on these things for the last mile."

THE FAR SIDE By GARY LARSON



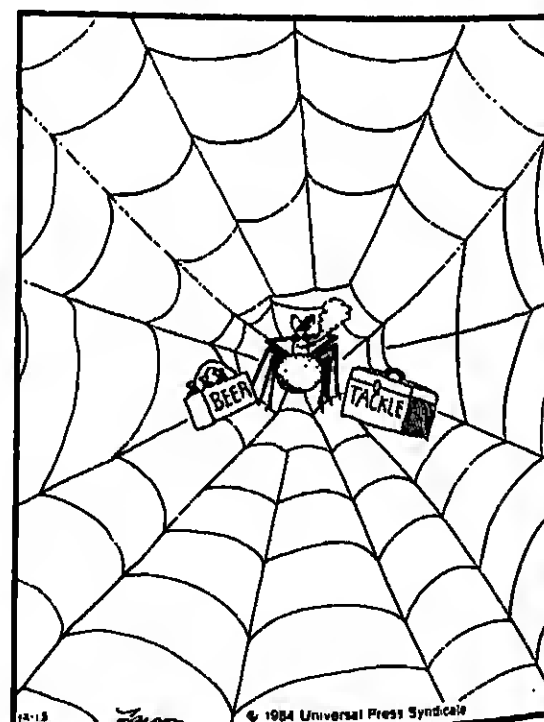
"No, thank you. It's a little nuso out there for me right now."



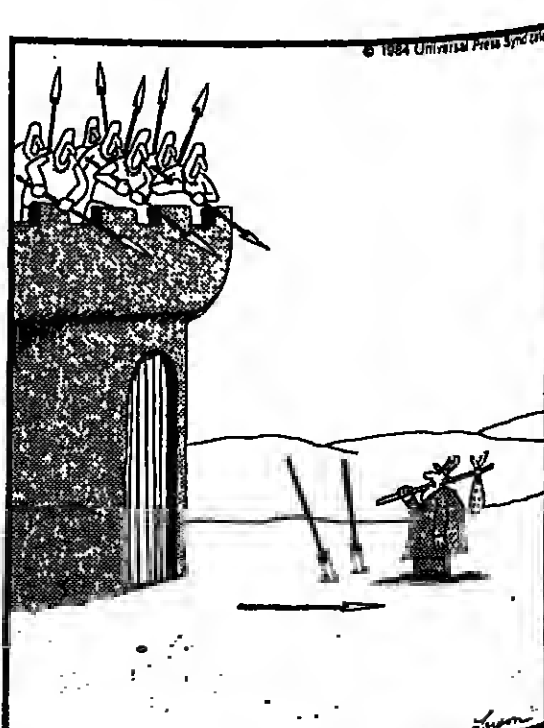
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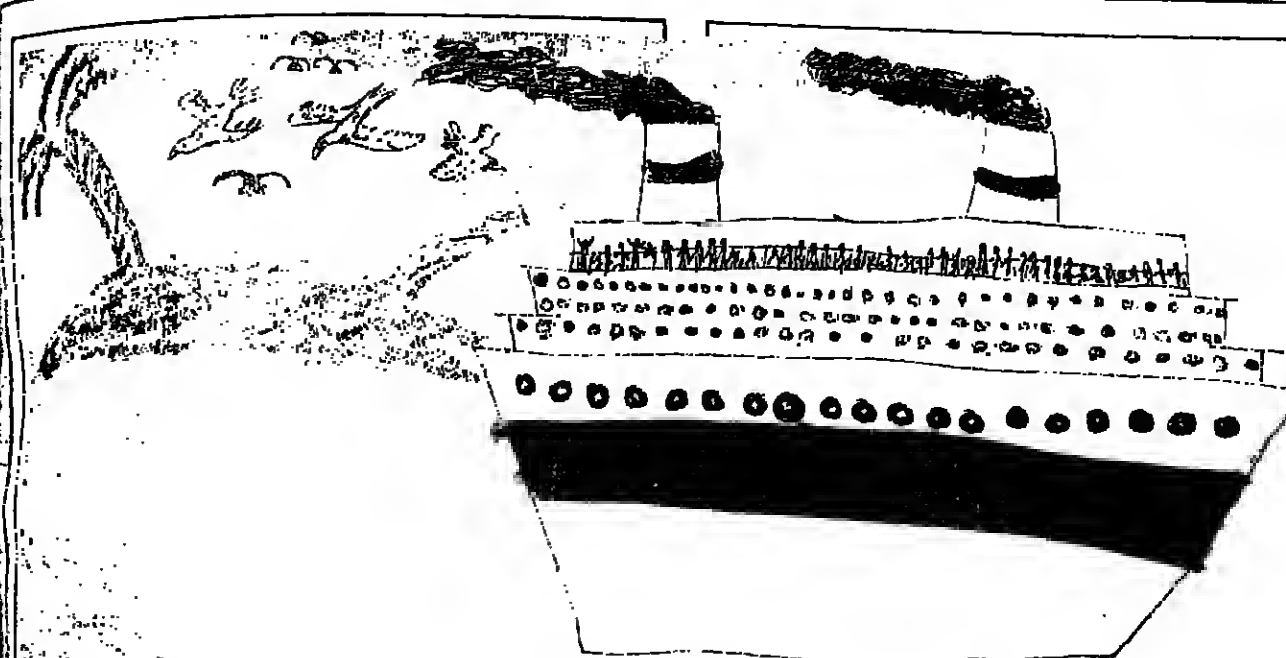
"Here, Fifi! C'mon! ... Faster, Fifi!"



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"Hold on there! I think you misunderstood—I'm Al Tilley ... the bum."



Children's contributions

"A sea cruise" was sent to The Star by 13-year-old Mahmoud Jemsi

Friends of The Star



Name: Walid Abdullah

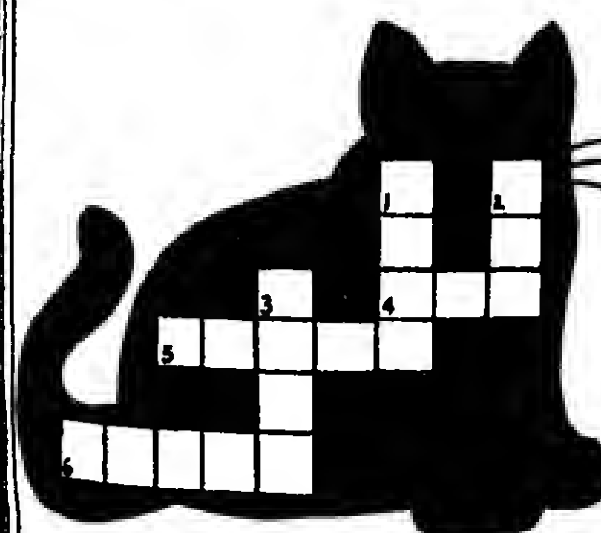
Age: 14
Hobby: painting and reading



Name: Asem Aziz Yasin

Age: 10
Hobby: Soccer

1. BLACK CAT CROSSWORD



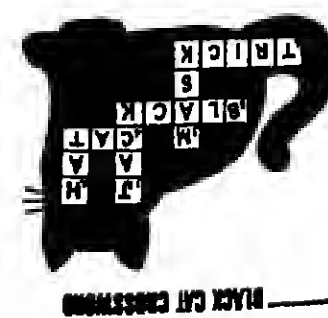
ACROSS

4. A black _____ is often kept by a witch as a pet.
5. Hallowe'en colors are orange and _____ or treat.

DOWN

1. _____ o'-lenth
2. A witch wears a pointed _____
3. You wear a _____ on Hallowe'en.

Solution



The Poky Little Puppy

By Janette Sebring Lowrey
Illustrated By Gustaf Tangren

Part III

But when they looked down at the greasy place near the bottom of the hill, there he was, running round and round, his nose to the ground.

"What is he doing?" the four little puppies asked one another. And down they went to see, roly-poly, pell-mell, tumble-bumble. Till they came to the green grass; and there they stopped short.

"What in the world are you doing?" they asked.

"I smell something!" said the poky little puppy.

Then the four little puppies began to sniff, and they smelled it, too.

"Rice pudding!" they said.



And home they went, as fast as they could go, over the bridge, up the road, through the meadow, and under the fence.

And there, sure enough, was dinner waiting for them, with rice pudding for dessert.

to be continued next week